The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hecla and City of London with Dates to Feb. 11.

Mr. Seward's Dispatches and the Anglo-Rebel Privateers.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

Progress of the War in Schleswig-Holstein.

CONTINUED DISASTERS TO THE DANES.

Severe Fighting and Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

The Danes Abandon the Dannewerke and Evacuate Schleswig.

Despending Tone of the Press on the Increasing Complications.

Escape of the Pirate Florida from Brest.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The extra Cunard screw-steamer *Hecla*, from Liverpool at noon on the 6th, and from Queenstown on the 10th February, and the Inman steamer *City of London*, from Liverpool at noon of the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at this port yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords on the 10th, the Earl of Derby said, there is another question which I should like to put to the noble Earl, but, as I have given him no notice, I will either take his answer now, or repeat my question on Thursday. The noble Earl has laid various papers on the table of the House, and, among others, the correspondence with the Government of the Federal States of America on the subject of the *Alabama*. I have seen elsewhere that a considerable amount of correspondence has taken place upon another subject—namely, the remonstrances made to injuries supposed inflicted or sustained by American cruisers from British ports. I wish to know whether the Government are prepared to lay on the table that correspondence as well as the dispatches relating to the *Alabama*; and, further, whether they are prepared to produce any correspondence containing representations on the part of the Government of the apparent violation of the law by American cruisers in enforcing their rights, and also with respect to some very curious decisions which have been come to in the prize courts of the United States.

EARL RUSSELL—I can answer that question better on Thursday; but if the noble Earl refers to any discussions with the American Government about the iron clads at Birkenhead, I can only say that as that matter is about to be brought before a court of law, I shall object to produce that correspondence. As the noble Earl has raised that question, I may say that on the first night of the session he referred to a dispatch of Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and expressed a hope that it would be produced. I did not remember having seen any such dispatch, and I find since that it was a dispatch written by Mr. EDWARD to Mr. ADAMS, but Mr. ADAMS never thought proper to lay that dispatch before me, (hear, hear, and laughter;) and therefore I was spared the difficulty and the pain of giving an appropriate answer to it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The Earl of Derby.—I assume that it has now been laid before the noble Earl, because I see that reference is made by Mr. ADAMS to the noble Earl as having received toward the latter end of August an answer to several dispatches among which he includes the dispatch of July 11, to which I referred. He could hardly have received such an answer if the dispatch had not been presented.

Earl Russell.—I certainly do not find among the papers the dispatch of July 11, and Mr. ADAMS informed me expressly that he did not hand it to me. That being so, I should not do so unless a thing so endeavor to get up a wrangle with Mr. ADAMS on a dispatch which was never presented. [" Hear, hear," and laughter.]

The Earl of Derby.—The whole correspondence appears to have been laid before Congress.

In the House of Commons on the 9th, Mr. PEACOCKE asked what course the Government intended to take in reference to the correspondence with the United States Government respecting the *Alabama* and the *Alexandra*, which had lately been submitted to Congress?

Mr. LAYARD said it was not desirable to lay on the table any correspondence in reference to the *Alexandra*, as that case was undergoing judicial investigation. He had no objection to produce the papers in reference to the *Alabama*.

Mr. LAYARD also, in response to Sir H. CAIRNS and Lord R. CECIL, said that no dispatch had been received from Mr. SEWARD, stating that the American Government would hold England responsible for the depredations of the *Alabama*, nor had any verbal communication to that effect been made by Mr. ADAMS.

In the House of Commons on the 10th, Mr. PEACOCKE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government would lay upon the table of the House copies of their correspondence with the Government of the United States, and more especially that portion of it relating to the case of the *Alexandra*, and the claim by the United States Government for compensation for the losses inflicted by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers.

Mr. LAYARD said that it would not be regular to present papers referring to a case which was still under the consideration of our courts. The papers relating to the *Alabama* had already been produced. If any others had been received since, he was not aware that there would be any objection to lay them upon the table.

Mr. PEACOCKE asked the honorable gentleman whether he would lay on the table the answer of Her Majesty's Government to the dispatch of Mr. Seward relating to the seizure of the *Alexandra*, which had already appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. LAYARD said that he was advised that it would not be right to produce any papers relating to a case which was still under judicial inquiry. [" Oh, oh."]

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

Lord R. CECIL asked what steps Government had taken with respect to the proclamation of the Duke of Augustenburg in Schleswig under the protection of the Prussian troops; and also, whether it was true that the Prussian Government had intimated that the outbreak of hostilities had put an end to the treaty of 1852.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Government had remonstrated with Austria and Prussia on the steps taken in Schleswig and Holstein to proclaim, under the protection of Prussian troops, the Duke of Augustenburg, such a proceeding being contrary to good faith, and the admission that they were bound under the treaty of 1852 to acknowledge the King of Denmark as Sovereign over all the dominions of the late King. The Prussian Government replied that it disapproved of the proceedings in Schleswig, and orders would be sent to put a stop to them, but Holstein was occupied by the troops of the Diet, over which it had no control. With respect to the other question, the Prussian Government had made a positive declaration that it would respect the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The dispatch read by Earl RUSSELL the other night was not very clear; but its conclusion was that, whatever contingencies might arise, the Great Powers should be consulted with respect to them. It was stated in Berlin that, if resistance led to a war, it would put an end to treaties, the meaning thereof that was a most preposterous doctrine, for any power had only to provoke a war to put an end to it. That was a doctrine which no Power would regard to its good faith would pretend to maintain. Since the commencement of hostilities the Prussian Government had informed her Majesty's Government that it would adhere to the Treaty of 1852, and respect the integrity of the Danish monarchy.

Lord MALMESBURY put some questions as to the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, and asserted that the Duke of Augustenburg and his son were bound in honor to adhere to the Treaty of 1852.

Earl RUSSELL contended that it was not in the power of Austria and Prussia, by an act of war, to abrogate the Treaty of London, to which as many Powers were parties; but Austria and Prussia had given no guarantee that that treaty would be upheld.

Earl DERBY trusted Government would continue to press for such a guarantee.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Government dispatches contradicted the report of revolutionary riots at Copenhagen, owing to the Danish retreat. Great dissatisfaction had, however, been evinced by the people, and the police and military had to put down some street rioting. Lord PALMERSTON also—in reply to Mr. DISRAELI—gave similar views to those uttered by Earl RUSSELL in the Upper House, as to the inability of Austria and Prussia to abrogate the treaty of 1852.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, some inquiries were made as to affairs in China, the massacre at Foo Chow, &c. Mr. LAYARD promised to produce papers on the subject shortly.

Mr. BUSSEY, on the 9th, moved his resolution denouncing the destruction of Kagosima, Japan, and after a debate, in which Lord PALMERSTON defended the course adopted by Government and by Admiral KUPER, although he regretted the destruction of Kagosima, the resolution was lost by a vote of 164 to 35.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

The *Africa* brought out intelligence that the *Alexandra* case was taken up in the Exchequer Chambers on the 6th February, and that Sir HUGH CAIRNS, who appeared for the defendants, took exception at once to the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the appeal. The Judges deferred their decision until the 6th, when, by a majority of one in a court of seven Judges, they decided to dismiss the appeal on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The case will, therefore, be carried up to the House of Lords.

CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY.

The Liverpool *Post* has a long article on the American demands for indemnity for the losses sustained by the *Alabama*, and says that Earl RUSSELL's attempt to stop the *Alabama*, although it failed, must be accepted as a fact that he considered her departure a violation of neutrality. It is happy, however, to believe that, if there should arise a dispute on the subject, it will be amicably settled.

ANOTHER REBEL PIRATE.

From the London Star, Feb. 9.

"A dispatch from Bombay, received in Liverpool on Saturday, states that the ship *East* had arrived there, and reported being boarded by a Confederate bark on the 9th of October, in latitude 4, N., in the Atlantic. After a chase the bark fired shells, solid shot, and bullets at the *East*, and brought her to. A boat's crew then went on board and examined the ship's papers, after which they allowed her to proceed, expressing regret that they had given the captain trouble, and stating that they thought the *East* was an American ship. The *East* was from London.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

RETREAT OF THE DANES.

It is fully confirmed that the Danes had retreated from Schleswig, evacuated the Dannewerke, and blown up the works at Missunde.

A Copenhagen telegram says:

"The news that the Danish army, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, had evacuated the Dannewerke, leaving behind them the material of war, and retreated to Duppel, has aroused indescribable indignation and excitement in this city. Public feeling is very much depressed, and great indignation prevails against the Commander-in-Chief.

Both Houses of the Rigsraad, the Assembly for Denmark proper, have suspended their sittings. A proclamation of the King to the army has produced an unfavorable impression.

Explanations relative to the evacuation of the Dannewerke are expected on the return of the President of the Council."

The Austrians took possession of Schleswig at 7 A. M. on the 6th. They also occupied Gottorf Castle.

The Danes, in evacuating the Dannewerke, left 60 heavy pieces of artillery behind them.

The Danes, after evacuating Schleswig, retreated toward Flensburg, and the Austrians set off in pursuit.

A Schleswig telegram of the 7th says:

"An engagement took place yesterday near Overzee between the Danish and Austrian troops. The Austrians, commanded by Gen. GABLENZ, completely defeated the Danes after a desperate resistance.

Col. Prince WILLIAM, of Wurtemburg, and a Lieutenant-Colonel were severely wounded.

Two hundred prisoners and six cannon of heavy calibre, with a portion of the ammunition and baggage trains, were taken by the Austrians.

Overzee, near which place the battle was fought, is situated between Schleswig and Flensburg, but nearer to the latter town."

The Prussians crossed the Schlei in large numbers on the morning of the 6th by means of 300 fishing boats and pontoons near Arnies, and immediately pushed forward northward. A telegram from Kiel, dated night of the 7th, says:

"The Danes are evacuating the Duchy of Schleswig, and are retreating in full haste to Jutland. An armistice is expected daily.

The following is the Danish account of their retreat:

"Overcome by the fatigue of five days' constant duty, the Danish arms, giving way to superior force, retreated to Duppel, on reaching which place the cavalry took a northerly direction, the enemy being continually in pursuit. Several engagements took place, and the Danish losses were considerable. It was the intention of the Danish Commander before evacuating Schleswig to blow up the Castle of Gottorf and to set fire to the magazines; but having received orders to spare the King's birthplace, neither were carried into execution."

The number of guns in position left behind by the Danes is stated to be 120.

In a severe engagement on the 6th, near Idstedt, the Germans were victorious, but their loss was severe.

A late telegram says that the Austrians had attacked the Danes before Flensburg, and the Prussians cut them off on the right. The Danes, in retreating, lost great booty and many prisoners. There was further fighting in the streets in the north part of Flensburg.

A Hamburg telegram, dated the evening of the 8th, says:

"Returning officers state that the Prussians traveled from Hoinis to Duppel and took the feebly occupied Duppel bulwarks.

The gross of the Prussian army continued their march to Apenrade, to cut off the Danish army retreating to Jutland.

The roads were covered with caissons blown up, which the horses could not draw any further.

The Danish army is on remis."

The excitement in Copenhagen continued on the 7th and 8th, and the Danish Commander-in-Chief, Gen. DE MEZA, and the Chief of the Staff had been recalled.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Rigsraad, the President of the Council said that the King was not instrumental in the retreat of the army; that the proceedings of the Commander-in-Chief were inexplicable, and that he had therefore been recalled.

A Paris telegram of the 9th says:

The *Pays* of this evening publishes under express reserve a report that a revolution has broken out at Copenhagen, and that the King of Sweden has been proclaimed in that city. The report also states that King CHRISTIAN has embarked for England.

The *France* of this evening says:

Great excitement is felt at Copenhagen among the maritime population and the workmen at the Arsenal, all of whom demand to be led to battle. A powerful squadron is being fitted out. Two screw frigates have left Copenhagen for the Island of Alsen to support the movements of the Danish army.

The Paris papers also publish the following telegram:

COPENHAGEN, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

Demonstrations have been made before the palace of the King today, demanding explanations of the order given to the Danish troops to retire from the Dannewerke. The Minister of War has declared that he had nothing to do with this order.

The rumor that a revolution had broken out in Copenhagen, proved to be unfounded.

The latest dispatch from the Austrian headquarters is as follows:

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, FLENSBURG, Feb. 9—morning.

The Austrian artillery is between Frearup and Flensburg.

It has been decided to raze the Dannewerke, and the dismantlement has already commenced. The Austrian engineers have divided the guns captured.

The Prussian headquarters are at Flensburg.

Six hundred and fourteen Danish prisoners, nine of whom are officers, and upward of five hundred men, wounded at the engagement of Overzee, have been brought into Schleswig. Colonel, the Prince of Wurtemburg, is going on favorably.

A heavy fall of snow has taken place.

FLENSBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Danish partisans erected barricades, from which artillery was employed against the Austrians, who lost before and in Flensburg, 1,100 in killed and wounded.

Up to yesterday afternoon the dead remained unburied.

A collision has taken place on the Rendsburg and Altona Railway.

According to information received at Hamburg, the Prussians were engaged with the Danes at Duppel, and had lost 500 men, but the result was not known.

The Danes in great numbers had reached Alsen.

During the retreat, after the engagement near Overzee, the First Copenhagen Regiment of Infantry made a splendid and heroic bayonet charge upon a battery of 16 Prussian guns. The regiment was nearly destroyed, but the army was thereby saved.

DAKE FABRICIUS had been proclaimed in Flensburg.

After the communication made by Bishop MOUNTER, the President of the Danish Council, the following resolution was proposed in both Houses of the Rigsraad:

"The Rigsraad fully recognizing the extreme gravity of the time, expects that the nation will perceive the necessity of upholding tranquility and order. The people may rely on the Rigsraad maintaining the honor and independence of the country by all the legal means at its command, and on its calling on the Government to take all measures for the most energetic defence for the purpose."

This resolution was passed by both Houses, together with a second authorizing the preparation of an address to be presented to the King.

Advices from Stockholm state that popular demonstrations had taken place in that city, in front of the residence of the Danish Ambassador, in favor of Denmark.

The Dresden *Journal* says, that in a Copenhagen dispatch of the 5th instant, Denmark had proposed the assembly of a European Conference, to which the German Federal Diet should be a party, for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question.

A Venice telegram, of the 9th, says: "At a council of Ministers, held the day before yesterday, under the Presidency of the Emperor, highly important resolutions were adopted, the purport of which is, that the London protocol can no longer be preserved by Austria as a basis of negotiations between the great Powers. Austria has accepted the proposition of Denmark that a delay of eight weeks should be allowed to Danish and Austrian ships with their cargoes. Materials of war expected to leave the harbors of both countries without molestation, and that, during a similar period, the mails should be regularly conveyed to and from either country."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The London *Times*, of the 9th, says: "As far as the possession of Schleswig is concerned, we must consider the war as ended. By this time, Flensburg has probably been captured, and nothing will remain for the diminished and disheartened army but to take refuge in Alsen, if it can, or to retire into Jutland, where, it may be presumed, German cising and armies will not follow it. It may be that the Danes have now lost Schleswig and Holstein forever."

The *Morning Post* of the 9th, on the other hand, asserts that it would be a great error to suppose that the war in Schleswig is at an end, and points out what a strong and dangerous position the Danes may assume at Duppel, supported by their fleet.

The London *Times* of the 10th says: "It is useless to anticipate a favorable result for Denmark. There can be little hope of the Danes successfully resisting the combined forces of the two great German Powers.

These forces, numbering far more than double those of the Danes, are now free to take possession of all the King's Continental dominions. They must not look for military support from any foreign Power. The German Powers have succeeded in despoiling Denmark, which will probably be limited to Jutland and the islands, and are now intent on repudiating the Treaty of London."

The *Times* nevertheless concludes that England has so much interests involved as should induce it to abandon its peaceful attitude.

The *Morning Post* of the 10th says: "The present position of the Danish army is one which apparently amounts to an informal suspension of active hostilities, for the German troops may overrun the rest of Schleswig, they can hardly get at the Danes in the Island of Alsen. The time has, therefore, apparently arrived for the basis of some arrangement to be formed. That basis, however, cannot be laid down without reference to the other Great Powers of Europe, and it remains to us to learn what Austria and Prussia will now propose or what representations other Powers will make to Austria and Prussia."

The *Morning Herald* of the 10th, remarks that if Austria and Prussia repudiate the Treaty of London, it is hard to see how Europe can escape a general war.

The London *Times* of the 11th says official assurance has been received from Vienna that the Austrian Government does not intend in any way to depart from the basis laid down in the identical dispatch from Austria and Prussia of the 31st January, and that the announcement made by Reuter's telegram yesterday, to the effect that Austria had withdrawn from the London Treaty, is not correct.

The *Morning Post*, of the 11th, is of opinion that the Danes are in a position to carry on a defensive war in Schleswig, with comparative ease, for many months to come. They occupy the Island of Alsen, on the eastern coast of the Duchy, together with the strongly fortified position of Duppel on the adjoining mainland. From the island it will be next to impossible for the Germans to dislodge them, and yet so long as the Danish forces are concentrated here the Allied Powers will be compelled to maintain a large army of occupation in Schleswig. However, the Danes, with their fleet, may blockade the German ports.

The *Daily News* of the 11th says the present position of the Danes is one to stir the sympathies of a nation of shopkeepers. The leader of the Opposition, forgetting the facts, only asks for "blue books." We have lingered for the moment of action to pass away, and it will not return. We might have forbidden, probably we might have prevented the unjust occupation of Schleswig. Ministers half meant to do so, but they did not make an effective resolution to help Denmark, which would have compelled the Premier to meet Parliament with a Cabinet crisis. While Ministers were hacking the Queen's speech, writing in warlike paragraphs and then cutting them out, our ally was invaded and his fate sealed.

The *Herald* of the 11th points out as monstrous the doctrine enunciated in the organ of the Palmerston Ministry, which stated that the integrity of Denmark was no affair of ours; that the transfer or conquest of a continental province or two was a matter of not the slightest interest to us.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received the following dispatch:

HAMBURG, Wednesday Night.

"It is computed that 15,000 Danish soldiers almost made good their retreat to Alsen Island. There is a hard frost."

The Duke of Newcastle's indisposition prevented him attending the Cabinet Council on the 10th.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The political news from France is unimportant.

It is announced that M. COZZA, a Deputy of the Corps Legislatif, would leave on the 10th for Mexico, to collect information requisite for the introduction of financial reforms in that country.

The Paris papers publish rumors of riots in the Canton of Ticino.

The Bourse on the 9th was flat. Rentes closed at 68.75.

ITALY.

The *Opinion* of Turin points out that Italy can put in line upon the Mincio and the Po, 250,000 men, and that the Italian people follow the Danish war with feverish anxiety.

POLAND.

It is reported that the archives of the National Government at Warsaw had fallen into the hands of the Russians, and that other important discoveries had been made.

SPAIN.

The Queen had formally authorized the marriage of the eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier to the Count de Paris.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.

The following telegrams per Calcutta mail had been received:

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Cotton goods unchanged. Exchange, 2s. 3d. Freights dull.

BOMBAY, Friday, Jan. 15.

Exchange 2s. 1½d. Freights active but unchanged.

JAPAN.

Prince Satsuma had paid the indemnity and made certain concessions.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Maories, after a severe fight, had been defeated, and most of the chiefs were taken prisoners.

LATEST FROM THE CITY OF LONDON.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The *Pays* of this evening states that Denmark, yielding to the remonstrances of European commerce, has given orders that the German mail steamers running between New-York and Russia should not be molested.

ALTONA, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

News from the seat of war is still very vague. Communication by railroad with Flensburg has not yet been reestablished. It appears only certain that a portion of the Danish army, instead of retreating to Alsen, has marched further north, pursued by the Allies.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10—6:30 P. M.

The Bourse opened very firm, but subsequently closed flat. Rentes were finally quoted at 68f. 35c., or 25c. lower than yesterday.

WARSAW, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A circular has been addressed by Gen. ROSE to the military commanders, ordering that insurgents voluntarily surrendering with their arms, shall be permitted to retain their liberty; those who surrender without arms shall be set free on producing a certificate of legitimation, and their future good behavior being guaranteed by the authorities of their respective villages. Insurgents failing to comply with either condition, are to be transported until the restoration of order.

VERY LATEST BY THE CITY OF LONDON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is reduced to seven per cent.

The Confederate steamer *Florida* left Brest on the night of the 9th instant. It is presumed that the Federal steamer *Kearsarge* will pursue her.

The rumor of an armistice between the Danes and Germans, at Schleswig, is unfounded. There has been no more fighting as yet.

The Danish Rigsraad have voted an address to the army in favor of "a vigorous prosecution of the war."

The proclamation of Marshal WRANGEL declares the authority of the King of Denmark suspended in Schleswig.

The Vienna *Fatechalter* says:

"Denmark, by its anterior conduct and armed resistance, has abolished all treaties. The Treaty of London no longer exists. Austria and Prussia are masters of the policy toward Denmark."

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The enemy continues quiet.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10—P. M.

The *Constitutionnel* considers that the evacuation of the Dannewerke by the Danes will prolong the war. It fears that the difficulties now arising will be different to those before the war. The basis of negotiation, it adds, has been displaced, and many complications and difficulties are possible.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday Morning, Feb. 11. } Via QUEENSTOWN.

The London and North Western Company have announced a dividend at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, against 5½ for the corresponding period of 1863. The surplus is £21,000.

There was a distinct reduction in the demand for discount at the Bank of England yesterday. In the open market a similar change in the tone was apparent. In Stock Exchange short loans, which were on Monday sought at nearly the Bank rate, were freely offered at 6 to 7 ⅌ cent. The news of an armistice caused a general improvement in prices, although the rumor did not receive direct confirmation. The opinion that it had a good foundation was maintained to the termination of business.

The Paris letters mention that the bullion in the Bank of France during the past day or two has experienced a reduction.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening prices, Thursday: Consols, money, 90⅞⅌ ⅞; Consols, account, 90⅞⅌91; New Threes, 90⅞⅌ ⅞. Bank rates 7 per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 10—A. M.

COTTON—The market is firm at the full prices of Saturday, and the demand is fair. Sales of Monday and Tuesday 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was more inquiry yesterday at full prices, and on Yarns for the home trade an advance of ¼d. ⅌ lb. was established. On other descriptions holders asked an advance, but it was not conceded and business was checked.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and RIGLAND, ASPIN & Co. report the market generally dull, owing to the uncertainty of continental politics. Flour neglected at late rates. Wheat very quiet, and nominally unchanged; Winter Red, ch. 6d. @9s. ⅌ 100 lbs. Mixed Corn dull at 30s.

PROVISIONS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and GEORGE, BAGGE & Co. report: Beef, firm but quiet. Pork—Fine Eastern scarce and worth 70s. Bacon quiet at 5d. @1s. cheaper. Cheese very firm. Butter slow, but fine held for 105s. Lard inactive but steady. Tallow very dull at 6d. dearer. North American 52s. @41s.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady, Pots 29s. 6d. Pearls 31s. Sugar active and 6d. @1s. dearer. Coffee steady. Rice in better demand. In Linseed more doing. Linseed Oil 36s. Petroleum quiet at 1s. 10d. for refined. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine inactive.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. SUGARS in fair demand at late rates. COFFEE firm and wanted. TEA unaltered. RICE inactive. TALLOW dull and declining—Y. C., 46s. 9d. SPERM OIL £60 for 60s. 6d. The quarterly Indigo sales opened with great dullness, and prices were generally 3d. lower than in October.

LATEST COMMERCIAL PER CITY OF LONDON

[By Telegraph via Queenstown Feb. 11.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 11.

COTTON—The sales for two days have been 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is heavy at 1s. 9d ⅌ gallon for Refined.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Consols close at 90⅞@90⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 2@3 discount; Erie, 31@33.

THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

The Pirates to be Delivered to the United States Authorities Under the Extradition Treaty—A Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied for by the Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, N. D., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Police Magistrate delivered judgment today in the *Chesapeake* case, ordering the prisoners to be committed to jail for surrender to the United States authorities. He said the evidence for the prosecution declares that the prisoners and other parties captured the steamer *Chesapeake*. It was the work of cowards and villains.

The master of a vessel must have unfettered authority and obedience from his crew and passengers. The evidence on the part of the defence discloses the fact that there is a terrible civil war raging in the United States. The only authority given for the seizure of the *Chesapeake* is that given by Judge PARKER, and he had no power to give commissions to others. There was no authority given in the letter-of-marque to PARKER to transfer his power to another. He (the magistrate) could find no justification for the *seizure of the Chesapeake. It was acting furious now* here. It was piracy, robbery and murder. It was justiciable by the United States courts, and a case within the Extradition Treaty.

Application will be made for a writ of habeas corpus, so as to bring the case before the Supreme Court.

Semmes' Drafts for the Payment of Coal for the Alabama Protested in England.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The drafts drawn at the Cape of Good Hope by Capt. SEMMES, in payment for coal for the *Alabama*, were protested in England for non-payment, and returned to Cape Town previous to Dec. 31.

The Case of Philander H. Pease.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

PHILANDER H. PEASE, *alias* H. F. Livingston, who was committed to jail some days ago, in default of $25,000 bail, on charges of swindling, was today discharged from custody, the complainants in the case having acknowledged satisfaction.

A REBEL MANIFESTO.

The Confederate Congress to the People.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION.

CONFEDERATE HOPES AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

THE EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

NO MORE OVERTURES TO BE MADE.

An Indictment Against Mr. Lincoln.

Inflammatory Appeals to the South—Defiance to the North.

The following is the address of the rebel Congress to the people of the Confederate States, to which we made brief reference yesterday:

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In closing the labors of the First Permanent Congress, your Representatives deem it a fit occasion to give some account of their proceedings; to review briefly what, under both embarrassments and adverse circumstances, has been accomplished; to invite attention to the prospect before us, and the duties incumbent on every citizen in this crisis; and to address such words of counsel and encouragement as the times demand.

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Compelled by a long series of oppressive and tyrannical acts, *culminating at last in the selection of a President and Vice-President by a party confessedly sectional and hostile to the South and her institutions*, these States withdrew from the former Union, and formed a new Confederate alliance, as an independent Government, based on the proper relations of labor and capital. This step was taken reluctantly, by constraint, and after the exhaustion of every measure that was likely to secure us from interference with our property, equality in the Union, or exemption from aggression in an alien Government. The Southern States claimed only the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Finding, by painful and protracted experience, that this was persistently denied, we determined to separate from those enemies, who had manifested the inclination and ability to impoverish and destroy us; we fell back upon the right for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution, and which our heroic forefathers asserted to be clear and inalienable. *The unanimity and zeal with which the separation was undertaken and perfected, finds no parallel in history.* The people rose en masse to assert their liberties and protect their menaced rights. There never was before such universality of conviction among any people on any question involving so serious and so thorough a change of political and international relations. This grew out of the clearness of the right so to act, and the certainty of the peril of further association with the North. The change was so wonderful, so rapid, so contrary to universal history, that many fail to see that all has been done in the logical consequence of principles, which are the highest testimony to the wisdom of our fathers, and the best illustration of the connecting of those principles. *This Government is a child of law instead of addition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection.* Its early life was attended by no anarchy, no rebellion, no suspension of authority, no social disorders, no lawless disturbances. Sovereignty was not for one moment in abeyance. The utmost conservatism marked every proceeding and public act. The object was "to do what was necessary, and no more; and to do that with the utmost temperance and prudence." St. JUST, in his report to the Convention of France, in 1793, said: "A people has but one dangerous enemy, and that is Government." We adopt as such authority. In nearly every instance the first steps were taken legally, in accordance with the will and prescribed elections of the constituent authorities of the seceded States. We were not permitted to brute force or natural law, on the instincts of reason. The charters of freedom were scrupulously preserved. As in the English Revolution of 1688, and wars of 1776, there was no material alteration in the laws beyond what was necessary to redress the abuses that provoked the struggle. No attempt was made to build on opposite *labor principles. The effort was confined within the* narrowest limits of theoretical and constitutional *right.* The controversy turned on the records and rudiments of the past. We merely resisted innovation and tyranny, and contended for our birthrights and the covenanted principles of our race. We have had our Governors, General Assemblies and courts, the same electors, the same corporations, "the same rules for property, the same subordinations, the same order in the law and in the magistracy." *When the Sovereign States met in council, they, in truth and substance, and in a constitutional light, did not make, but prevented a revolution.*

WHAT THE REBELS REPENTED.

Commencing our new national life under such circumstances, we had a right to expect that we would be permitted, without molestation, to enjoy the rights of peace and prosperity, and work out the ordained type of social characteristics, our claims to our institutions. It was thought, too, by many, that war would not be resorted to by an enlightened country, except on the direct necessity. *That a people, professing to be animated by Christian sentiment, and who had regarded our peculiar institution as a blot and blur upon the fair escutcheon of their common Christianity, should make war upon the South for doing what they had a perfect right to do, and for relieving them of the burdens which they professed, rested upon them by the association, was deemed almost beyond belief by many of our ablest minds.* It was hoped, too, that the glorious interest of the two sections would sustain the wild frenzy of excitement and turn it into peaceful channels the thoughts of those who had but recently been invested with power in the United States.

HOW THEY WERE DISAPPOINTED.

These reasonable anticipations were doomed to disappointment. The red glare of battle kindled at Sumter, dissipated all hopes of peace, and the two Governments were arrayed in hostility against each other. *We charge the responsibility of the war upon the United States. They are accountable for the blood and horror and ruin it has caused. For such a course we were not prepared.* The difference in military resources between our enemies and ourselves; the immense advantages possessed in the organized machinery of an established government; a powerful navy; the nucleus of an army; credit abroad, and illimitable facilities in mechanical and manufacturing power, placed them on "the vantage ground." In our infancy we were without a common soldier, without revenue, without gold and silver, without a recognized place in the family of nations, without external commerce, without foreign credit, with the prejudices of the world against us. While we were without manufacturing facilities to supply our wants our ports were blockaded; we had to grapple with a great adversary, defend 2,000 miles of sea coast and an inland frontier of equal extent. If we had succeeded in preventing any successes on the part of our enemy it would have been a miracle. *What we have accomplished, with a population so far inferior in numbers, and means so vastly disproportionate, has excited the astonishment and admiration of the world.*

THE WAR FORCED UPON THEM.

The war in which we are engaged was wickedly, and against all our protests and most earnest efforts to the contrary, forced upon us. South Carolina sent a commissioner to Washington to adjust all questions of dispute between her and the United States. One of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to *entrusts agents to visit Washington, and use all honorable means to obtain a satisfactory settlement of all* questions of dispute, and that *Government, both of the United States, Commissioners received and treated, and* assured the South that *vigorous preparations were made for war, by purchase in our ports, and* elsewhere, and that *we were* compelled to act in view of the fact that *these preparations were made for the chastisement of the South.* It was the intention of our enemies to make war upon the South, *for doing what they had a perfect right to do, and for relieving them of the burdens which they professed, rested upon them by the association, was deemed almost beyond belief by many of our ablest minds.* It was hoped, too, that the glorious interest of the two sections would sustain the wild frenzy of excitement and turn it into peaceful channels the thoughts of those who had but recently been invested with power in the United States.

THE ATTEMPT TO CONCILIATE.

The electity with which our people flew to arms is worthy of all praise. Their deeds of heroic daring, patient endurance, ready submission to discipline, and numerous victories, are in keeping with the fervent patriotism that prompted their early volunteering. Quite recently scores of regiments have reenlisted for the war, testifying their determination to fight until their liberties were achieved. Coupled with, and contributing greatly to the enthusiastic ardor, was the lofty courage, the indomitable resolve, the self-denying spirit of our noble women, who, by their labors of love, their patience of hope, their unflinching constancy, their unoccupaining submission to privation of the war, have shed an immortal lustre upon their sex and country.

OUR ARMY

is no hireling military. It comes not from paupers, criminals or emigrants. *It was originally formed for the free, enthusiastic, unmercenary defense of the* men. All vocations and classes contributed to the swelling numbers. Abandoning luxuries and comforts to which they had been accustomed, they submitted cheerfully to the county fare and country service of the camps. *Their services have proven the only remuneration they have sought to the possession of their slaves, freedom and liberty.* In the Revolutionary war, the heroes were, every one of them, colonel and patronymically described as the King's friend and Companion. The same wonderful individuality has been seen in this war. Our soldiers are not a disciplined mass, an unthinking machine, but an army of intelligent units. To designate all who have distinguished themselves by special valor, would be to enumerate nearly all in the army. The generous rivalry between the troops from different States has prevented any special preferences, and henceforth, for centuries to come, the gallant bearing and unconquerable devotion of Confederate soldiers will inspire the hearts, and encourage the hopes and strengthen the faith of all who labor to obtain their freedom.

PEACE WANTED FOR THREE YEARS.

This cruel war has been waged against us, and its continuance has been seized upon as a pretext by some discontented persons to excite hostility to the Government. Recent and public events have been the occasions, it is strange that a misapprehension existed as to the conduct of the two Governments in reference to peace. Attention has been made to the unsuccessful efforts, when separation took place, to procure an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. These attempts at negotiation do not exhaust all that has been done. *In every form in which* [illegible] *be given to the contrary—in public messages, through the press, by legislative resolves, the desire of the people for peace, for the unmolested enjoyment of their rights and prosperity, has been made known.* The President, more authoritatively in several of his messages, while protesting against the utter absence of all desire to interfere with the United States, or invade any of their territory, has avowed that the "opinion of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. Our efforts to avoid the war, forced on us as it was by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind."

The course of the Federal Government has proved that it did not desire peace, and would not consent to it on any terms that we could possibly consider. In proof of this, we refer to the repeated rejection of all forms of conciliation and compromise, to their recent contemptuous refusal to receive the Vice President, who was sent to negotiate for reference the unpeaceful of the war, and the contemptuous rejection of the offer of a neutral power to mediate between the two contending parties. If cumulative evidence be needed, it can be found in the following resolution, recently adopted by the House of Representatives in Washington:

Resolved, That no our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man, are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has seen, and believing, as we do, that the only hope of saving the country and preserving that Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, to the end that the Union and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and to this end we oppose any armistice or intervention, or mediation, or propositions for peace, from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government of the United States, or any traitor in any State, and we renounce but two parties in this war—peace and treason.

The motive of such strange conditions is obvious. *The Republican party was founded to destroy Slavery and the equality of the States, and Lincoln was elected as the instrument to accomplish this object. The Union was a barrier to the consummation of this policy, because the Constitution, which gave its birth, recognized and protected Slavery and the Sovereignty of the States. The Union must, therefore, be overthrown, and to secure its destruction, war was determined on.*

THE MASS OF THE NORTHERN PEOPLE

were not privy to and sympathized in no such

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1573, 1585, 1619, 1621, 1622, 1626, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1636½, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1665. *Part II.*—Nos. 690, 955, 182, 1207, 564, 1285, 964, 1007, 735, 686, 681, 986, 578, 1139, 16, 616, 620, 600, 792, 272.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2371, 799, 2015, 2411, 1065, 2391, 2461, 2235, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2066, 2590, 2272, 2456, 1045, 260, 2460, 2260, 1932, 2592, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2602.

Are Express Companies Common Carriers—Action to Recover for not Delivering to the Consignee Personally.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Edmonds, Sutherland and Mullett.

George W. Platt et al. vs. Henry Wells, President, &c.—This was an action to recover of the defendants for an alleged wrongful delivery of a box of jewelry forwarded by the plaintiffs to one "Daniel C. Monroe, Elridge, New-York." The defendants are the American Express Company.

On the trial it appeared that one Anderson applied to the plaintiffs for the jewelry, and that it was sold to him upon an agreement that the goods were to be paid for in a note made by him and D. C. Munro, and guaranteed by John Monroe. The plaintiffs preferred that the box should be consigned to Munro, however, instead of the plaintiff, and they were so consigned. Upon arrival at their destination, about two miles from Munro's house, Anderson called upon Munro and stated that he had a box at the "Junction" addressed to him (Munro); that he desired him (Munro) to go with him and receive it. Munro declined, saying that he (Anderson) could get it just as well alone.

Anderson accordingly called for the box, and it was delivered to him by the defendants as Mr. Munro's agent. Subsequently Mr. Anderson drove to the house of Munro with the box, and stated to him that he had it. Munro did not have anything to do with it, however, and suffered Mr. Anderson to take it away.

A note conformed sent to the plaintiffs, by Anderson, for $2,500, in payment for the goods, purporting to have been made by himself and D. C. Monroe, and indorsed by John Monroe, which turned out to be a forgery, on the signature of D. C. Monroe and the indorsement of the holder was encountered.

After exhausting all other remedies without success, the plaintiffs, after notice to the defendants, brought this action. The defence was that the goods were properly delivered to Anderson as the agent of Munro.

The case was referred to Ex-Judge B. W. Downey, who found for the defendants. The plaintiffs excepted, contending that the defendants were common carriers, and as such bound to seek the consignee and deliver to him, personally, and arguing that the referee erred in refusing to find that the defendants were common carriers, as requested on the trial.

The Court affirmed the judgment entered upon the report of the referee.

W. H. Shearer for plaintiffs; Tracy and Beardsley for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London were quite steady through the forenoon, but at the close of business advanced ¼@¼ per cent., partly on account of the news from the North of Europe. The demand for Gold to pay Customs, to-day, was large; the payments being nearly $400,000. The price left off about 158 per cent. Bills on London 172½@173 per cent. The export of Gold by this day's Cunarder is only $209,000.

The supply of Money is again very easy, and the rate to the Brokers, as the rule of the Street, 6 per cent., with exceptions in favor of some of the old Stock and Money firms as low as 4 per cent. The deposits in the Treasury office on 5 per cent. interest, amount to $354,000.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, there was considerable hesitation at the early Board on the part of Brokers operating on the Railway share list, except on Harlem Common Stock, which was in large demand, and, after advancing to 125 at the Board, subsequently sold on the street as high as 134 ⅌ cent. This movement was followed by Hudson River shares, which, from 158 at the early Board, advanced rapidly to 162 ⅌ cent. on the street. The influence of these two stocks gave a steadier, and firmer tone to the other New-York and to the Western Bonds, and at the Second Board the demand for all descriptions appeared to improve, though under no very great excitement. After the Board broke up, there was an active time on the Street for the Railway list, but at feverish and frequently changing prices. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, in comparison with Tuesday night. The market left off lower on Erie, Fort Wayne and some other descriptions, while Hudson River and Harlem continued to attract buyers at or near the extreme advance of the day. There was a large rise this afternoon in Pacific Mail Shares:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	157¾	158	Mich. Central	128¼	128½
U. S. 6s, 1861	111	111	Mich. Southern	90¾	91¼
N. Y. Central	126½	126½	Mich. Central 8s	143	143
Erie	110¾	111¼	Illinois Cen.	134¼	133¼
Erie Preferred	106¾	106¾	Pittsburgh	117¾	118¼
Hudson	157¾	162¼	Fort Wayne	90¼	89
Pacific Mail	133	139	Rock Island	121¾	121¼
Harlem	122¾	124¼	Galena	119¾	119¾
Cumberland	38	38	Chicago	124¼	124
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	57¾	58¾	Quicksilver	57¾	62¾
Toledo	147	147	Cum'land Coal	48	48¾
Northwest	39¾	39¾	Marbpm	53	53

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	101
Manhattan	120	Bank of the Republic	102
Mechanics'	105¾	Bank of N. America	107
America	120	Hanover	100¾
Phenix	105	Irving	60
Tradesmen's	110	Metropolitan	114
National	105	Citizens'	106
Seventh Ward	140	People's	104
State of New-York	105	Gas and Leather	108
Commerce	106¾	Continental	108¾
Mech's Bank'g Ass.	92	Common wealth	100¾
Ocean	90	Imp. & Traders'	125
American Exchange	110		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Pacific R. guaranteed	68
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	103¾	Ill. Central, '75	132¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s '84	101¾	Alton & T. Haute 8 mts.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s	114	Alt. & T. H. Mortgage	81
N. Y. Cen. Con. '59	138	Alt. & T. H. seconds, 1s	87¾
Erie 1st, '83	109	Chi. & N. W. 1st, '87	90
Erie fourths, '90	111¾	Chi. & N. W. first, '85	90¾
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '81	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	81
Hud. R. fives, '60	106	Tol. & Wab. 1st	89¾
Hud. R. thirds, '75	140	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80¾
Hud. Bonds	103	M. & F. du Ch. 1st	104
Harlem 1st, '99 & '73	100¾	Chi. & Iow. S. F.	110¾
Harl. seconds, '84	85	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	91¾
Har. thirds, '98	40¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	89¾
Mich. C. '69 & '72	123	Mich. & Mo. L. G.	89¾
Mich. new, 1st, '89	126	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101¾
Mich. S. seconds	105	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101¾
Mich. S. & N. I. R.	111	Chi. & Alt. income	91

The day's business of the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,779,697 59—Customs, $656,000; Payments, $3,379,752 01; Balance, $39,576,696 84.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 3,500 bbls. Ashes, 3,731 bbls. Flour, 90 bbls. and 2,517 bags Corn Meal, 2,106 bushels Wheat, 2,518 bushels Corn, 10,425 bushels Oats, 375 bushels Rye, 58 bushels Barley, 4,283 bushels Malt, 5,022 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,709 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $10 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock to day, 453 bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is improving gradually, and prices are well supported. The demand is mainly from country buyers, the local inquiry being quite moderate at present. Mr. WARREN's special sale of nearly 600 lots on Friday last was well attended, and passed off quite spiritedly. The principal styles sold were: Men's calf boots, $2 40@$3 75; men's gum shoes, $1 90@$2 25; men's Napoleon boots, $3 25@$4 75; men's calf balmorals, $1 35@$1 65; men's calf Congress boots, $1 35@$1 75; men's calf Oxford ties, $1 60@$1 40; men's buff brogans, $1 00@$1 30; men's kip brogans, 85c.@$1 45; women's lasting gaiters, 90c.@$1 40; misses' lasting gaiters, 85c.@$1 25; women's City made balmorals, $1 20@$2 25; misses' City made balmorals, 87c.@$1 25; child's City made balmorals, 60c.@92c., ⅌ pair.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand at full rates: Java, 42c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 36c.@37c.; Ceylon, 35c.@38c.; Rio, 35c.@37c.; St. Domingo, 32c.@35c., ⅌ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 2,500 bags; sales of do., 19,330 bags. Messrs. WM. BOGGS & SON notice the week's business in Rio Coffee, thus: "There has continued an active demand for Rio during the past week, and prices at the close are 2¾c. ⅌ lb. higher, with but little disposition on the part of owners to realize. Sales reach 18,250 bags, and embrace 4,000, per R. Stevens, at 35¾c., and 4,100 per *Lois*, at 36¼c., (resale,) and 1,800 (one-Third *Mariquez* cargo) before noticed." Stock of all kinds, this morning, 94,667 pkgs., including 1,447 bags and 20,100 mats Java, 6,320 bags Rio and Santos, and 2,500 bags Ceylon.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depressed; Middling at 79c. ⅌ lb. Sales and receipts since our last of 500 bales.

COAL—At the auction sale, to-day, of Scranton Coal, 26,400 tons were disposed of, including 6,700 tons Lump at $6 62½@$6 76; 4,100 tons Stove at $7 95@$8 10; 4,450 tons Grate at $7 35@$7 55; 3,500 tons Steamboat at $7 40@$7 50; 3,950 tons Chestnut at $6 70@$6 75; 2,900 tons Egg at $7 80@$7 87½, ⅌ ton, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. At the sale in January, Steamboat Coal brought $7 10@$7 20; Lump $6 60@$6 87½; Grate $7@$7 20; Egg $7 50@$7 62½; Stove $7 90@$8; Chestnut $6 40@$6 95, ⅌ ton. In private, trade is very tame at present, and buyers have any existing advantage.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted quite firm. Sales since our last 11,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 00@$5 15; poor to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 30; choice at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Superfine State and Western, at $5 00@$5 15; Extra State, $5 20@$5 30; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c., $5 20@$5 30; Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands, $7 15@$7 50; Extra Ohio, trade and family brands, $7 60@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $5 60@$6 50; Poor to very choice extra Minnesota, $5 20@$8 50. Southern Flour is in more demand at uniform prices; sales since our last, 1,150 bbls., at $5 20@$7 50 for very poor to good, chiefly at $6@$7 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active; sales 1,000 bbls. extra at $6 70@$6 80 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request; at $5 40@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $4 00@$5 25 for Jersey, 50 bbls. Good Meal were sold at $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ bbl., at the Brooklyn, ⅌ bbl. Total sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, to-day, chiefly for export, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last 16,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 71@$1 72, in store; Red Western at $1 64@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 50@$1 61, in store; Milwaukee Club at $1 44@$1 56, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 55@$1 56, and White Genesee at $1 63 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in more request, partly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bush. at $1 05@$1 06, chiefly at $1 22 for mixed Western in store; $1 23@$1 25 for better to prime Jersey, and Pennsylvania Yellow; $1 21@$1 24 for White do.; $1 21@$1 24 for Western Southern Round; Rye rules quiet, at $1 10@$1 12 ⅌ bushel.

100	do	128¾	50	do	128¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	132¾	100	do	128
100	do	132¾	50	Cen. Am. Trans.	42
100	do	128	200	Canton Co.	47
100	do	128¼	200	do	46
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	117	1000	Quick. Mut. Coal Co.	48
100	do	b3 117	200	do	b10 48¾
100	Cal. & Chi. R.	134¾	1000	do	b3 48
100	do	135	200	do	48¾
100	do	118¾	200	do	48¾
100	do	b3 118¾	100	do	48¾
250	do	118	400	Quick. W. Co.	50¾
100	do	b3 118	50	do	b3 49¾
200	do	117¾	2000	Canada Co.	b10 4¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 117	2000	do	4
200	do	b10 117¾	2000	do	4
200	do	117¾	2000	do	4
100	Chic. & R. Isl.	b3 121¾	2000	do	4
600	do	121	4000	do	b10 4
500	Chic. & N.W.R.	64	500	do	4
100	do	63¾			

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Hud. R. fives, '60	106	Tol. & Wab. 1st	89¾
Hud. R. thirds, '75	140	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80¾
Hud. Bonds	103	M. & F. du Ch. 1st	104
Harlem 1st, '99 & '73	100¾	Chi. & Iow. S. F.	110¾
Harl. seconds, '84	85	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	91¾
Har. thirds, '98	40¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	89¾
Mich. C. '69 & '72	123	Mich. & Mo. L. G.	89¾
Mich. new, 1st, '89	126	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101¾
Mich. S. seconds	105	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101¾
Mich. S. & N. I. R.	111	Chi. & Alt. income	91

The day's business of the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,779,697 59—Customs, $656,000; Payments, $3,379,752 01; Balance, $39,576,696 84.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 3,500 bbls. Ashes, 3,731 bbls. Flour, 90 bbls. and 2,517 bags Corn Meal, 2,106 bushels Wheat, 2,518 bushels Corn, 10,425 bushels Oats, 375 bushels Rye, 58 bushels Barley, 4,283 bushels Malt, 5,022 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,709 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $10 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock to day, 453 bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is improving gradually, and prices are well supported. The demand is mainly from country buyers, the local inquiry being quite moderate at present. Mr. WARREN's special sale of nearly 600 lots on Friday last was well attended, and passed off quite spiritedly. The principal styles sold were: Men's calf boots, $2 40@$3 75; men's gum shoes, $1 90@$2 25; men's Napoleon boots, $3 25@$4 75; men's calf balmorals, $1 35@$1 65; men's calf Congress boots, $1 35@$1 75; men's calf Oxford ties, $1 60@$1 40; men's buff brogans, $1 00@$1 30; men's kip brogans, 85c.@$1 45; women's lasting gaiters, 90c.@$1 40; misses' lasting gaiters, 85c.@$1 25; women's City made balmorals, $1 20@$2 25; misses' City made balmorals, 87c.@$1 25; child's City made balmorals, 60c.@92c., ⅌ pair.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand at full rates: Java, 42c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 36c.@37c.; Ceylon, 35c.@38c.; Rio, 35c.@37c.; St. Domingo, 32c.@35c., ⅌ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 2,500 bags; sales of do., 19,330 bags. Messrs. WM. BOGGS & SON notice the week's business in Rio Coffee, thus: "There has continued an active demand for Rio during the past week, and prices at the close are 2¾c. ⅌ lb. higher, with but little disposition on the part of owners to realize. Sales reach 18,250 bags, and embrace 4,000, per R. Stevens, at 35¾c., and 4,100 per *Lois*, at 36¼c., (resale,) and 1,800 (one-Third *Mariquez* cargo) before noticed." Stock of all kinds, this morning, 94,667 pkgs., including 1,447 bags and 20,100 mats Java, 6,320 bags Rio and Santos, and 2,500 bags Ceylon.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depressed; Middling at 79c. ⅌ lb. Sales and receipts since our last of 500 bales.

COAL—At the auction sale, to-day, of Scranton Coal, 26,400 tons were disposed of, including 6,700 tons Lump at $6 62½@$6 76; 4,100 tons Stove at $7 95@$8 10; 4,450 tons Grate at $7 35@$7 55; 3,500 tons Steamboat at $7 40@$7 50; 3,950 tons Chestnut at $6 70@$6 75; 2,900 tons Egg at $7 80@$7 87½, ⅌ ton, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. At the sale in January, Steamboat Coal brought $7 10@$7 20; Lump $6 60@$6 87½; Grate $7@$7 20; Egg $7 50@$7 62½; Stove $7 90@$8; Chestnut $6 40@$6 95, ⅌ ton. In private, trade is very tame at present, and buyers have any existing advantage.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted quite firm. Sales since our last 11,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 00@$5 15; poor to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 30; choice at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Superfine State and Western, at $5 00@$5 15; Extra State, $5 20@$5 30; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c., $5 20@$5 30; Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands, $7 15@$7 50; Extra Ohio, trade and family brands, $7 60@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $5 60@$6 50; Poor to very choice extra Minnesota, $5 20@$8 50. Southern Flour is in more demand at uniform prices; sales since our last, 1,150 bbls., at $5 20@$7 50 for very poor to good, chiefly at $6@$7 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active; sales 1,000 bbls. extra at $6 70@$6 80 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request; at $5 40@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $4 00@$5 25 for Jersey, 50 bbls. Good Meal were sold at $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ bbl., at the Brooklyn, ⅌ bbl. Total sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, to-day, chiefly for export, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last 16,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 71@$1 72, in store; Red Western at $1 64@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 50@$1 61, in store; Milwaukee Club at $1 44@$1 56, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 55@$1 56, and White Genesee at $1 63 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in more request, partly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bush. at $1 05@$1 06, chiefly at $1 22 for mixed Western in store; $1 23@$1 25 for better to prime Jersey, and Pennsylvania Yellow; $1 21@$1 24 for White do.; $1 21@$1 24 for Western Southern Round; Rye rules quiet, at $1 10@$1 12 ⅌ bushel.

100	do	128¾	50	do	128¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	132¾	100	do	128
100	do	132¾	50	Cen. Am. Trans.	42
100	do	128	200	Canton Co.	47
100	do	b3 128¼	200	do	46
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	117	1000	Quick. Mut. Coal Co.	48
100	do	b3 117	200	do	b10 48¾
100	Cal. & Chi. R.	134¾	1000	do	b3 48
100	do	135	200	do	48¾
100	do	118¾	200	do	48¾
100	do	b3 118¾	100	do	48¾
250	do	118	400	Quick. W. Co.	50¾
100	do	b3 118	50	do	b3 49¾
200	do	117¾	2000	Canada Co.	b10 4¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 117	2000	do	4
200	do	b10 117¾	2000	do	4
200	do	117¾	2000	do	4
100	Chic. & R. Isl.	b3 121¾	2000	do	4
600	do	121	4000	do	b10 4
500	Chic. & N.W.R.	64	500	do	4
100	do	63¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	109¾	600	Harlem R.	122
20,000	U. S. 6s, Ly. c.	95	500	do	b10 122
2,000	do Sum. c.	74¾	500	do	121
2,000	do	74¾	100	do	b10 121
20,000	American Gold	157¾	500	do	121¾
500	City Cus. Co.	98¾	100	do	121¾
100	do	98¾	500	Mich. Cen. R.	128¾
100	do	98¾	100	do	b10 128¾
100	Cum. Coal Pfd.	60¾	1000	do	128¾
500	Cumberl. R. Co.	48¾	100	do	128¾
50	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	137¾	200	R. & P. R. R.	77
100	do	137	200	do	77¾
200	do	b15 137¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	132¾
200	do	b15 137¾	200	do	132¾
100	do	137¾	100	do	b10 132¾
200	do	137¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	116¾
100	do	137¾	100	do	116¾
100	do	137¾	100	do	116¾
100	do	137¾	100	do

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February 15, 1864, for furnishing Ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the places hereinafter designated. The Ice to be tested by the Medical Inspector in presence of the contractor, at each place of delivery, on or before the 10th day of April next; the Ice not to be accepted for use until the quality, time of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed, shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and received.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below to be received at the respective places, with the privilege that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—100 tons.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—250 tons.

Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—250 tons.

Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.

Newport, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.

Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing Ice daily, to be delivered by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate:

Newark, Ohio, 50 tons.
New-York City, 1,000 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 50 tons.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 150 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,200 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Wilmington, N. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 50 tons.
Patterson, Mo., 50 tons.

In addition to amounts that may be required at these places after Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, agrees to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the amount daily delivered at each hospital.

The ice will be tested from time to time, upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed,

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the undersigned and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the chief of the nearest District Quartermaster of Volunteers, or Quartermaster, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties who will be duly certified by mail immediately to enter into contract, under bonds for the amount of $500. Bonds to be properly certified.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened, if they desire to be.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Colonel U. S. and Surgeon, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
Colonel U. S. and Surgeon, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, Feb. 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Depots at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Oats, Corn and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of oats, or corn, and 50 tons of hay or straw; and separate bids will be received for the delivery of smaller quantities, if deemed to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereof, the quantity of each to be specified in the bids to be delivered, and where to be delivered. The prices must be written out in words in the bids.

Oats to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. Hay and straw to be compactly baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposal.

All the articles offered under this notice have, before delivery, to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the articles contracted for shall have been delivered.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with guarantee that he will, if his proposal be accepted, when he may be called on, execute the contract for the articles within the time and at the places specified, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the bidder shall fail to enter into such contract, and in case the party who the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible parties known to the office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance of their bids.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bids, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by a responsible and both of his guarantors, will accompany the proposal. Blank or bidders upon the blank forms of the Government, inviting proposals for Forage, Washington Depot, Dec. 1, 1863, the following articles, namely:

Hay, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Oats, per bushel of 32 pounds.
Corn, per bushel of 56 pounds.
Straw, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ——— 186—, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ——— 186—, and tender thereof to be made to the Quartermaster at ———, when and where required, in compliance with the terms of the contract, and in case the contract shall be awarded to me, I will, within ten days after the receipt of the same, execute the same, and in default thereof I hereby agree that the amount of my bid shall be forfeited to the United States, and I will pay the difference between the amount of my bid and the next lowest responsible bid, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the parties named as guarantors are good and responsible men, and that they are able to execute the contract for which they offer to become guarantors.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible parties known to the office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined, at this office on Wednesday, and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of their bids.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Paymaster-General of Missouri, in St. Louis, till March 20, 1864, for doing the grading and masonry of a road thirty-five (35) miles of the road, belonging from Holden, in Johnson County, to a station in Jackson County, known as the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles and plans can be seen at the office of the United States Engineer in St. Louis, and bids should be made for the entire work, about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, fifteen (15) per cent being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and there the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory references, and should give also his post-office address, that he will be informed of the acceptance of his bid by the company.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

C. MCKESSON, Chief Engineer.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS. Bids will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Foreign Department, No. 48 Chatham-st., New-York City, for the following articles, namely:

Hay, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Straw, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Oats, per bushel of 32 pounds.
Corn, per bushel of 56 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ——— 186—, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ——— 186—, and tender thereof to be made to the Quartermaster at ———, when and where required, in compliance with the terms of the contract, and in case the contract shall be awarded to me, I will, within ten days after the receipt of the same, execute the same, and in default thereof I hereby agree that the amount of my bid shall be forfeited to the United States, and I will pay the difference between the amount of my bid and the next lowest responsible bid, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, ——— ——— day of ——— 186—.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the parties named as guarantors are good and responsible men, and that they are able to execute the contract for which they offer to become guarantors.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible parties known to the office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined, at this office on Wednesday, and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of their bids.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th-av., very beautifully located, having a fine view of the Park.

Also,

Lots on 59th-st., running through to 60th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

Also,

A farm on 8th-av., south of the Central Park.

Also,

Several blocks of lots very eligibly located in the neighborhood of the Central Park.

For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

THE 500,000 FAMILIES, OR SUCH OF them as purpose a change of residence let of May or before, a rare opportunity is offered to secure a most desirable situation, pleasantly situated 32 miles from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on the Sound, at the head of a harbor; water view fine, and for health unsurpassed; house new, and unsurpassed for convenience, health and comfort, combining all the City modern improvements, such as baths, hot and cold water, gas, warmed by steam on the most improved plan, and as one-half the cost in fuel, much more healthy and agreeable than furnace heat, all in perfect order; several hundred young fruit trees beginning to bear, of the very best varieties; garden, Summer-house, &c.; about 3 acres of choicest ground, within few rods of depot; steamboat daily, and altogether a most desirable situation. In every respect a complete establishment for a Summer or permanent residence for a genteel family. Price $14,000; one-third down; balance on 5 and 10 years, if desirable, at 6 per cent. Immediate possession would be required, with or without furniture, to a genteel family, without small children, and a neat, tidy housekeeper. None but such need apply. If agreeable, the gentleman and wife would like to make a home with them a part of the year in part payment of rent. For particulars, address A. B. MATHER, Greenwich, Conn., or (by permission) inquire of WM. DAVIDSON, Nos. 485, 480 and 487 Broadway, for three days only.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, a handsome cottage residence, containing parlor, library, dining-room, six bed-chambers, bath-room and water-closet, and good kitchen, with all conveniences. The place contains 2½ acres of ground, handsomely planted and improved, with good garden, stable and outbuildings; within ten minutes' drive of Vanderbilt's landing, and possessing beautiful sea and island views; location high and healthy; well suited for the residence of a person of taste and moderate means. Apply to Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 229 West 31st-st., opposite Chelsea square, with high stoop, iron balcony in front of parlor windows, and court-yard in front 14 feet deep. The house is three rooms deep on basement and each floor, with a counter cellar the whole depth of the house, (86 feet,) is provided with bells, speaking tubes, gas and gas fixtures on each floor and in the cellar; has five stationary washstands with marble tops, three water closets, bath, shower and stationary wash-boiler, supplied with hot and cold water, and has a furnace in the cellar, with seven hot air registers therefrom. All in good order. Possession given immediately. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROOME & WELLS, No. 137 6th-av.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT COERNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. the house and grounds belonging to Alfred D. Rose, containing about 1 acre of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money may remain on the mortgage. For terms and particulars, address S. S. SEWRIN, No. 45 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. G. ROE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—MINERAL GLEN, 103½ ACRES, ON the Hudson River, 1½ miles from Sing Sing. Frame house contains excellent mansion, gas fixtures, water, baths, closets throughout; conservatory, stocked; three springs, one a mineral (iron,) never-failing; carpeting, house, fountains, waterfalls, cascades, brooks, &c. Shed for horses, garden, orchard, choicest fruit and whole forest of timber; Sculptor's studio—a romantic place, half wild, and commanding a view of 30 miles on the river. Photographs can be seen with John M. Hull, lawyer, No. 240 Broadway, and J. & R. Lamb, artists, No. 12 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call on D. Murray, Esq., No. 41 Pine-st.; or Simon Cummings, Esq., No. 6 Park-place.

IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE, with 20 rooms, including servants' apartments, conservatory, bathing-room and store-room; double windows for Winter use, hot and cold water and gas throughout. Hot-air furnaces in kitchen, pantry, sitting-room and outbuildings; abundant, fashionable gardener's cottage; 14 acres of land, 500 feet of grape arbor of best varieties, 300 pear trees in bearing, of all the best varieties of Summer, Autumn and Winter fruit, with all other fruits of this climate, within one minute's walk of railroad depot; 1½ hours' ride from New-York and Philadelphia on paved sidewalks, &c. Is a handsome country residence within the city. Will be sold with part of the land if desired. Apply to

E. R. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—The four-story brown-stone front, English basement house, No. 66 Montague-st., 30 by 60 feet, replete with every modern convenience. Location central and convenient to the ferries. Also, the modern-built brown-stone front house, No. 18 Nassau-st., extra width, and calculated for a large family. Also, double brick house, corner of Hicks and Orange sts., with stable in the rear, if desired. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 61 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN 20TH-ST., NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, a first-class house for $12,500.

Also,

In West 23d-st., near 10th-av., a similar house for $9,000.

They are in first-rate order, and are offered at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the City.

Apply to

WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $9,000; rent, $900. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses shown as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy. Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the City.

Apply to

F. C. BULKLEY,
No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ONE OF the most desirable residences, (near the Stone Church,) all the modern improvements, and a view of Long Island Sound rarely equaled, with ten acres of land and great abundance of all kinds of fruit. Inquire of S. B. S. BISSELL, or I. P. HUBBARD, No. 86 Wall-st., or of R. MEAD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-av., a three-story frame cottage, house and lot; lot 25x125, with extensive lot, 20x100; bath-room, range, furnace heater; house in fine order; large yard, with grape vines. Apply to owner,

R. WILLIAMS,
No. 190 Chambers-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large four-story brown-stone house near 5th-av.; it has all the modern improvements, and is unexcelled; furnished for sale, or will be rented, furnished. Also, a three-story brick house for sale or to rent in Park-place; Apply to L. ARNOLD, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT THE DEpot at Mamaroneck, formerly known as the Westchester House; the house 37x60, two stories and basement; lot 40x104; has formerly done a thriving business. Will be sold or exchanged on easy terms. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to CHARLES CLAPP, Counsellor, at Whiteplains, or JAS. COUTANT, Tuckahoe, Westchester.

MORRISTOWN, NEAR NEW-HAVEN, Mount only fifteen minutes from Fair Haven, on New London Railroad, cottage house and twenty-five acres, with over 1,000 feet water-front, barns, carriage-house, two wells of water, 20m stone walls, near churches, near Mt. Townsend. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY.—FOR sale or to lease, for business purposes, on the southeast corner of Hudson, 13 feet front, and Thomas-st., 30 feet, directly opposite Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot. Inquire of HEWITT & BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A two-story house with Wing; lot 50 feet front by about 200 feet deep; fruit, a well of good water and cistern; handsomely located. For particulars inquire of ANDREW WOOLY, Morrisania, on Fordham-av., two doors south of 5th-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A good two-story frame dwelling, No. 19 Rutgers-st., ten rooms, pantries and closets; grape vines, fruit trees, smokehouse in yard. Apply to A. DELANOY, No. 124 Bowery, or JOHN REHNE, south side Taylor-st., four houses east of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON DARLTON-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., some of the most elegantly furnished brown-stone front houses with all modern improvements. Fulton and DeKalb-avs. cars run convenient. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN.

A HOUSE AND NINE LOTS—HANDSOMELY located on Washington-av., Morrisania, with fruit, strawberry and shade trees of all kinds, handy to City. Apply to C. H. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner of Chatham, second floor.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, house 20½ feet wide, Nos. 132 and 134 East 38th-st., between Lexington and Third-avs. Price $18,500. For particulars to view apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL two-story and basement high stoop house, 24x32, lot 100 feet; water, gas and heater. Apply on the premises, No. 206 Bedford-st., near Concord-st., or No. 26 Church-st., New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE—FLOPSPOT HILL, NEAR CENtral Park, 204-st., 41x 100 feet, with a good frame house and brick building and stable, or the house and a lot would be sold separate. Apply to E. THOMSON, 54-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, the house and lot on Hoffman-lane, lately occupied by Thomas Beckman, Esq.; lowest price $7,000. Inquire of BROWN, HALLETT & DEMOST, No. 211 Broadway, or of THOMAS BEEKMAN, No. 31 West 20th-st., N. Y.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 30 EAST 37TH-ST., NEAR Park-av., four-story brown-stone front house, 22 by 50 feet; lot 50 feet 9 inches deep; all the modern improvements. Apply to W. E. KINSLEY, 107 Fulton-st.

AMITY-ST.—NORTHEAST CORNER OF MOTTAGE, Gas fixtures, brick house, 20 feet wide to offer, stripped, suitable for a physician. Inquire on Amity-st. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAFAYETTE, ONE MILE from Jersey City Ferry, a two-story and basement brick house, new and very complete. Price $3,000. Apply to E. A. WHITON, No. 152 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. PINCKNEY, NO. 8 PINE-st., the first-class six story brown-stone dwelling, No. 19 East 14th-st.; lot 25x100. $35,000.

REAL ESTATE.

FULL LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE, ALSO STORES AND OTHER

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE ALSO COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE,

AND

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR BUILDING, WITH

LOTS AND BLOCKS OF GROUND

FOR INVESTMENT, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF C. G. PRATT, NO. 32 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY AT PATERSON, N. J. THE WHOLE OR A PART.

Buildings of stone and very substantial, 40x140, 30x40; acquaintances in perfect order. Lighted by gas and heated by steam. Suitable for any manufacturing business. Water-power unexhaustible and unemployed. Lot 100x400. Trains run hourly; time 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy.

Apply to

WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with or without adjacent lots, known as No. 44 1st-place, southeast corner of Hicks-st., Brooklyn, built by the present owner in the most substantial and thorough manner for his own residence, beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, bay and City; has been recently decorated and painted, and is in perfect order; house 30½ by 60, and inclosed plazza in rear, of 10 feet; lot 30½ on 1st-place, 60½ on 2d-place; and 50 feet in depth, including court-yards. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with choice fruits. Plans and specifications of the house can be seen and permits obtained from W. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE BROWN-STONE MANSION, WITH STABLE, in a first-class location on Murray Hill, built by the present owner in the very best manner, and is entirely finished throughout, without regard to expense; containing some valuable features and improvements, in addition to those which are usually found in first-class houses. The stable is large, and of decidedly superior character. For further particulars and price apply to

WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF AN IRON ROLLing mill, situated on the Croton River, 1½ miles from Croton Landing, on the Hudson River; said mill is now running and capable of manufacturing three to five tons of iron per day. Having machinery and rolls for making ¾ to 1¼ round and square, flat, oval, half-oval and half-round. The lease has nearly nine years to run. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. HURD, No. 9 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE AT STAMford, Conn., for sale, with or without furniture; will accommodate from fifty to sixty boarders; pleasantly situated; fine view of the Sound; five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing; plenty of shade and fruit trees; good stables and carriages; house will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. F. REEDE, Stamford; or SANDS SEELY, No. 1 Wall-st., basement office.

FIVE HOUSES AND THREE ACRES IN Morrisania, near the Harlem Railroad Depot and the Harlem and Fordham horse railroad, eligibly located for business purposes, &c., with good water and sewerage, for sale. Apply on the premises, or to WM. RADDE, No. 559 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT—A FINE corner property on a paved street; good business stand; now occupied as a grocery; a three-story house, 20x32, addition 12x18, well-built, good cellar. Also, a two-story house to rent, facing a broad street, 20x32, lot 100 feet, five minutes' walk from 10th-st. Ferry. Price $4,500. Inquire of P. C. PROVOST, Greenpoint-av., near Franklin-st.

$16,000.—FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-built, three-story French style brown stone house, No. 27 East 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; high stoop, marble hall, black walnut stairs and hat window, all finished in superior manner; possession immediately. Apply to A. M. LESLEY, No. 404 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—NO. 73 3D-PLACE, THREE-story brown-stone front house, near Court-st. Railroad; 22 feet 8 inches, by 50 feet; lot 123 feet 8 inches; walls frescoed; court-yard in front, &c. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN STYLE RESIdence, 16 rooms, water, bath, gas, &c.; 5 acres choice land, fruit in abundance, cow, stable, lawn, &c.; finely located at Elizabeth, N. J.; for sale cheap. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 126 East 26th-st, between Lexington and Third-avs. Price $8,000; has all the modern improvements and is in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD Property No. 180 East 16th-st. Three story high basement, brick house in good order; 16x21 feet wide; a very desirable location; will be sold at a low price. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 32 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—THREE-story and high stoop brown-stone and brick house in East 23d and West 23d sts. Apply to F. A. LAWRENCE, Notary Public, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 12, second floor.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 25x100 EACH, NORTHwest corner of Willow and 3d-av., suitable for a foundry or factory. Lot fronts 150 feet on Pier, East River. J. McMASTER, No. 17 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house, No. 7 Thorn-place, Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone, first-class houses and lots, Nos. 8 East 23d-st., and No. 9 East 22d-st. All the improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, in West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Inquire at Nos. 12 and 14 College-place.

FARMS.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—ONE OF 150 acres, with spacious house, or 50 acres of the above, with water power, will be sold separate. Also, one of 120 acres, with convenient house, will be sold cheap; also, a store-house for rent in a thriving village. To capitalists this is a safe investment. For further information inquire of FARMER, at the Dry Goods House, between 10 and 6 o'clock, for three days.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM; 10 ACRES good land, with a great variety of choice fruit; a modern house, 15 rooms, with furnace, stoves, gas, stable, outbuilding, &c.; pleasantly situated, 30 minutes walk from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Inquire at the office of the Bowery Fire Insurance Co. JOHN A. DELANOY.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR LAKE MAHOPAC, Putnam County, N. Y., containing 154 acres of superior farming land, lying between Lake Mahopac and Peekskill, with a large variety of fruit, dwelling-house and barn, and 100 acres of the farm adjoining; apply to GEORGE J. HARDY & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on its eminence, one mile north of Somerville, N. J. Large buildings and everything in excellent order. Inquire of SAMUEL SELLS, Somerville, N. J. Or of N. BRIGGS, Office of Central Railroad, one hour and fifty minutes from New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., half a mile from depot, of eighty acres; about 8 acres of wood; well fruited, good fences, well watered; a good dwelling-house, barns, stables, shade, carriage-house and granary; pleasantly situated, three miles from Stamford depot. Apply to THOMAS AYLING, on the premises, or SANDS SEELY, No. 1 Wall-st., basement office.

FARM FOR SALE—AT AMITYVILLE, LONG Island, of about 70 acres, for many years stocked at high rents; well watered, with improvements, trout brook, &c., and adjoining the new railroad now in progress. Terms reasonable. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 81 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM AT GLEN Cove, L. I., belonging to Thomas Coles, containing about 161 acres. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ISAAC COLES, Glen Cove, L. I.

FOR SALE.—A FARM AND COUNTRY RESIdence in Islip, L. I., containing 30 acres in fine condition on the main road by the South Bay. Inquire of H. C. SMITH, at Lord & Taylor's, corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., 2 miles from depot, of 40 to 50 acres, with two-story dwelling, outbuildings, &c. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COTTAGE HOUSE for sale, within one hour's ride from the City. R. C. BREWSTER, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

GENTEEL COUNTRY RESIDENCE Wanted, for one or three years; one on the North River preferred, between Hoboken and Hudson, with modern improvements. Apply by letter, with terms and description, to MERCHANT, Box No. 401 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF FOMERES or Pelham, a furnished house for six months from 1st of May, with not less than six sleeping-rooms. Address, with particulars, F., Box No. 2,715 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—STEAM POWER, (40 TO 150 HORSE,) with room for storage in one, two or three lofts, equal to third foot, or more. Location not above 40th-st. or below Canal-st. Address W, Box No. 2,066 New-York Post-office.

WANTED, ON STATEN ISLAND—A COTtage, with some ground, in walking distance of ferry, north shore preferred. Rent not more than $150. Address O. P. R., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—THREE GENTELLY FURNISHED rooms, on the parlor story, or a house, between Madison and 8th-ave. and 20th and 30th-sts., for a physician. Address Box No. 744 Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED BY A GENTLEman and wife. Any party having a second floor in a modern house to let, will meet with a good tenant by addressing or calling on Mr. ST. JOHN, No. 25 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, a house of 10 or 12 rooms, in good location, between 14th and 42d sts., and 4th and 8th avs. Address, R., Box No. 1,081 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED COTtage, in the country, within one hour's ride or sail of New-York. Address Box No. 127 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY RESIDENCES.—FIRST-CLASS, MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED HOUSES of all sorts, sizes, prices and descriptions, and in all locations, for sale by

C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on south side of and fronting on the east side of William-st., containing in front or rear 47 feet, 128 feet in depth, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 435, 439, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 103 Broadway, of JAMES PRYER.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH NEW-YORK, 800 LOTS; also two houses, with a lot and a half to each, for $3,200; seven easy payments; unsolicited by the agent; lots 25 and 50-av. Railroads at all hours of the night, and every five minutes during the day and evening; also 4th-av. cars. No assessments, and light taxation; streets and avenues all graded and laid out to correspond with New-York proper. Cross the 34-av., Harlem River bridge, and inquire of T. RAE, at the land office above 125th-st. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property; also gas.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL and healthy places on the Sound, 1 hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and ¼ mile from depot. The buildings are first class, and in excellent repair, and the house well furnished. The place consists of 10 acres, about one-half woodland, with large water front and a private dock. The driveways exceedingly beautiful, and the scenery grand. A most desirable place for a family with children.

FOR SALE.—ON 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th-avs., near Central Park, 3 well-finished cottage-houses, 8 rooms each, fine yards and outbuildings; facilities great for getting down to town; price, $2,000 each; also on 126th-st., between Avenues A and B, a well-finished brick house, two stories, basement and counter-sills, with bath, gas fixtures and Croton water; 4 very pleasant location and very cheap. Inquire of the Executors, Price, $4,000. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 364 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY FRAME DWELling-house, lot of ground, No. 21 and 23 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to R. W. BASTMAN, No. 202 Broadway, or JACOB ELLISON, No. 8 James-slip.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-ESTABlished boys' boarding-school, with superior accommodations for 60 pupils; situated in one of the pleasantest and healthiest villages in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to E. D. BARKER or MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES ON SOUTHWEST corner of Hester and Mulberry-st.; lot 26 by 57 feet; also seven full lots, with buildings, on 42d-st., 12th and 13th-avs. For particulars, inquire of JAS. DUNSMUIR, No. 32 Broadway, Room No. 6, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 227 West 23d-st.; lot 25x98 ft; house 22x60; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 294 Pearl-st., near Beekman-st.; 22x34 feet; price $16,000. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.

Large four-story store No. 50 Beekman-st.

Most valuable store, 107 Fulton-st.

Nos. 166, 168 and 170 1st-av.

Nos. 225, 227, 229, 231, 233 West 34th-st.

No. 227 West 27th-st.

No. 211 West 37th-st.

The houses are all in first-rate order, and contain all modern improvements, gas, bath and stable. Apply to R. J. WHEELWRIGHT, Greenwich Bank, No. 102 Hudson-st., or No. 12 West 11th-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,

on the East River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size, and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their location for retirement and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office Hell's Island, Fulton Ferry, New-York, Room No. 3, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M. Possession of two of which can be had March 1. All the above houses have water attached, with room to raise Summer vegetables, and the place combining its abundance of fruit trees of choicest variety.

TO LET—FOUR HOUSES IN ONE OF THE most desirable locations in the State of New-Jersey, within one hour's drive, or twenty minutes by railroad from the City. To desirable tenants terms will be moderate, and more or less land can be had, together with the houses, to suit the views of those wishing to hire. The place commands a splendid water view, is perfectly healthy, is approached by good roads, and affords many facilities for amusement; such as fishing, shooting, &c. For further particulars apply to E. K. ALBERTIS, No. 71 Broad-st.

TO LEASE—COUNTRY PLACE ON FORDHAM Heights; house large, and suitable for Summer or Winter; hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace and every modern convenience, with about 27 acres of land; the rent will be very moderate to responsible parties. The house, and ice-house, filled; excellent garden and plenty of fruit; view unsurpassed; within walking distance of railroad or steamboat; forty minutes from New-York by rail; house partially furnished. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 61 First-st., or C. F. GAMMANN, No. 43 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY STORE TO LET.—A NEW BUILDing 30x40 feet, one of the best business depots on the Harlem Railroad, in Westchester Co.; with the splendid room above main floor for manufacturing or storing; also, basement and cellar, all in complete order. This is a good opening for a general country store in connection with hardware or any manufacturing business requiring water-power. Inquire of HUBBARD & MEAD, or J. E. HOLMES, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

TO LET—AT CARMANVILLE, ONE HUNdred and Fifty-second street, North River, three good houses, with all modern conveniences, with coach-house and stables; gardens well stocked with fruit. Also a first-class furnished house, 14 rooms, with coach-house and stables, graperies, all kinds of the best fruits and flowers. Also, three brick houses on 10th-av. Also, a blacksmith shop and dwelling, on 10th-av. near 125th-st. Inquire of E. J. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, with about 7 acres adjoining, large garden, with variety of fruit; a furnace and water in the house; stable and carriage-house; situate in West Farms, on the Bronx River. To any person wanting a fine healthful residence, at a very low rent. It offers a favorable opportunity. For particulars, apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 69 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house, containing eight rooms; garden, with fruit, grape vines, &c.; situate at Flushing, L. I.; commutation thence with the City by railroad; ten times; rent, $275 to a good tenant. Possession given first of May. For further particulars, apply to C. F. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

WALLACK'S—Pure Gold.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Ba-Ta-Clan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Arabian Giant—Feejee Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Nixian's Circus, Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Wheelers, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 635 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 139 and 141 Bowery.)

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—The Spiritscope, or Mirror of the Universe.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Farewell Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Chesapeake case is now fully decided. A few days ago the Admiralty Court, at Halifax, decided that the vessel should be delivered to her owners. The Police Judge at St. Johns, before whom several of the vessel's piratical captors have been tried, has ordered the prisoners to be committed to jail, to await delivery to the United States under the Extradition Treaty. The Judge declares that the pirates had no proper commission nor authority for their act, and that it was simply piracy, robbery and murder. The prisoners will make application for a writ of habeas corpus, so as to bring the case before the courts.

Advices from Chattanooga yesterday, represent Gen. Palmer to have been skirmishing with the rebels all day on Tuesday, driving them to Tunnel Hill, Ga., where they seemed inclined to make a stand, keeping up a heavy fire of field-pieces.

Letters dated at Chattanooga, Feb. 16, state that the First and Third Divisions of the Fourteenth Corps had been under marching orders for East Tennessee for several days previous, but that the orders were countermanded on that day. Preparations are in progress to make Chattanooga an immense depot of supplies. The Engineer Brigade, commanded by the able and indefatigable Col. T. B. Stanley, is erecting buildings whose dimensions will be estimated by the acre.

Advices from the Indian country are discouraging to the rebels. The upper Seminole country is swept of everything in the shape of supplies, and the rebel Indians are thoroughly disheartened. The rebel Gen. Maxey had advised the Indians in the Choctaw Council to return home, and raise crops. Col. Phillips' Brigade had a fight with the rebel Indians in the middle of Boggy River, killing forty of them, and pursuing the balance to Fort Arbuckle. Our forces then retired to the Canadian River, without loss.

The transport steamer Cahawba, from New-Orleans on the 14th, and Key West on the 20th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon. She brings three 500 bales of cotton, consigned to the United States Quartermaster at this port. On the 23d inst., Mr. J. Brady, of Brooklyn, died on board the Cahawba. The gunboat *Hendrik Hudson* had arrived at Key West with three prizes in tow. There is no military news.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamers *Hecla* and *City of London*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have foreign advices to Feb. 11 inclusive, four days later. The news is highly interesting. In Parliament, on the 9th and 10th, brief but important debates took place concerning the dispatches of Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, in which he alludes to claims for indemnification which this Government may present for the ravages done by the Anglo-rebel privateers. The Earl of Derby demanded to know if such a dispatch had been received by the British Government, and Earl Russell said not. Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons, on the 10th, made a statement to the same effect. The case of the *Alexandra* was likely to come before the House of Lords. The war in Denmark was progressing very unfavorably for the Danes. The pressure of the Austro-Prussian forces was so great that the Danish Commander had evacuated Schleswig entirely and abandoned the great Danish fortification, the Dannewerke, leaving sixty guns to fall into the hands of the Germans. Several severe engagements had been fought, resulting against the Danes, though not without severe loss to the invaders. An engagement occurred on the 6th near Oberzer, between the Austrians and Danes, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of six guns and 200 prisoners. Col. Prince William, of Wurtemburg, was severely wounded. A telegram from Kiel, of the 7th, says the Danes were retreating in great haste to Jutland, leaving the Germans in full occupation of Schleswig. The excitement in Copenhagen, because of the abandonment of the Dannewerke, was so great as to induce the King to recall the Danish Commander and his Chief of Staff, and a strong clamor was setting against the King. A dispatch from Flensburg, Feb. 9, says the Germans took that place after a severe fight, in which they lost 1,100 in killed and wounded. Rumors of an armistice prevailed, but they were not authentic, for the Danish Rigsraad had voted in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The comments of the English and French press on recent events was one of regret that Denmark should have been placed in such a humiliating position, but offering no succor. The English papers warn Austria and Prussia against pursuing their course to an extremity, and that a day of retribution will soon be at hand. The tone of the German press and official documents seemed to grow bolder and more defiant with the successful advance of the armies. The pirate *Florida* left Brest on the night of the 5th, and the *Kearsarge* was supposed to be in pursuit. Continental news unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Grimes presented a petition from citizens of Idaho, praying for a division of that territory, because one portion is inaccessible to the other. Mr. Hale presented the petition of certain naval contractors asking for relief, because the price agreed for their work would not compensate them. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in the construction of a Pacific Railroad. The bill changes the value of shares from one thousand to one hundred dollars each, and authorizes the issue of one million of them. The bill makes other important changes. The Secretary of War was instructed to transmit to the Senate the evidence adduced before the military commission which tried the cases of officers charged with speculating in cotton. A bill was passed to enable Colorado and Nevada to form State Governments. The Senate then took up the joint resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, and after a very lengthy discussion, in which the merits of Gens. McClellan, Grant, Halleck, and others were freely discussed, the Senate adopted the amendment reported by the Military Committee, striking out the recommendation of Gen. Grant for the position, and the resolution as thus amended passed, yeas 31, nays 8, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a resolution for the temporary suspension of the collection of internal revenue from certain sufferers by the recent severe fire at Gloucester, Mass. Objection was made, and the resolution lies over. The House resumed consideration of the bill to establish a bureau of Freedmen's affairs, when Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, made a doleful speech. The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill, when Mr. Kiko, of Missouri, and Mr. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, spoke at length. The amendment to pay sailors in gold was defeated. An amendment was adopted to increase the appropriation for the construction and repairs of vessels from $22,800,000 to $26,900,000. Without concluding section, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

An important order relating to the sale of cotton has been issued by Gen. Grant. Nashville is made a depot, and everybody having cotton or other produce for sale can carry it to market and sell it, in accordance with the United States Treasury regulations. This allows competition among buyers and sellers, and bars all opportunity for speculation among military officers. All cotton dealers are ordered from the front. As our army advances, depots will doubtless be established further South.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Judge O. S. Seymour, of Litchfield, as their candidate for Governor. Delegates were elected to the Democratic National Convention.

Flour was in moderate demand yesterday, and desirable lots were held firmly. Meal kinds of grain were in better request at buoyant prices. Provisions were active and unsettled in value. Groceries were in demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Leather, Tobacco, Metals, Oils and Chemicals. Cotton was dull and irregular. Whisky was depressed and much cheaper. Tallow was less sought after. The freight market was quiet, with 407 vessels of all classes in port. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, Lump went off at reduced prices, while nearly all other kinds brought higher rates, as compared with the result of the sale in January.

The price of Gold was a fraction higher yesterday than on Tuesday, closing 158@158¼ ⅌ cent. Money in easy supply at 6 ⅌ cent. Stocks left off firm.

No Gradual Emancipation.

A mass convention was held yesterday in Memphis, inaugurating a general movement in Tennessee for the reorganization of the civil government in the State. One of the features of the call, we observe, is that "emancipation *immediate* and *unconditional* is our best and only true policy." The Unionism of the State has settled firmly on that principle.

It is extraordinary how completely the idea of *gradual* emancipation has been dissipated from the public mind everywhere, by the progress of events. Before the rebellion, it was accounted the very extreme of Anti-Slavery fanaticism to believe in the possibility of immediate emancipation without social ruin. The wisest Anti-Slavery men of the day, whether in this country or in Europe, assumed it almost as an axiom that there could be no transition from Slavery to freedom without an apprenticeship, or some other arrangement that should deaden the shock. All of the acts of emancipation by England and the continental nations, and by our own Northern States, whenever they applied to more than a mere handful of slaves, were invariably based on that assumption. It took our own State not less than twenty-eight years to consummate the gradual extinction of the system after the Emancipation Law was passed. Long after the rebellion opened, even when it had become a generally accepted fact that Slavery must come to an end, the idea still adhered that the emancipation must be gradual in order to be safe. President Lincoln, in his recommendation to Congress of appropriations to induce the Border States to initiate a system of emancipation, was particular to make it apply only to *gradual* emancipation. Even so late as last June, the Missouri Convention passed its emancipation ordinance so framed that no slave should go free before 1870, and the younger ones not until long afterwards.

But all these gradual methods are now hardly more thought of than if they had been obsolete a century. The people of Missouri, through their Legislature, have convened another convention to make a complete end of Slavery without delay. In Maryland immediate emancipation is the order of the day. The convention to frame the Free State Constitution, which is to be elected on the first Wednesday of April, and to meet on the last Wednesday of the same month, will not think of adopting any other plan. In Louisiana, in Arkansas, in Florida, and in fact wherever the purpose of emancipation is entertained at all, there seems to be an almost unanimous agreement that immediate emancipation is the wisest, and in fact the only practicable method.

The change of opinion on this subject is a remarkable illustration of the practical aptitude of the American mind. With hardly an effort, theories and prejudices, that had apparently rooted themselves in it so deeply as to become a part of it, are discarded, and new ideas, in keeping with a new condition of affairs, are conceived, and conformed to, almost by universal consent. It is recognized that whatever may be the advantage theoretically of gradual over immediate emancipation, the actual situation permits no option between the two. Gradual emancipation is, in truth, no longer a debatable matter, for there is nothing really left to graduate. Slavery now exists only in name. Its substance has been destroyed by the terrible attrition of the war. As was said by Hon. Thos. Swann, of Maryland, the other day, in convention: "The relation of master and slave is totally changed. The slave has become the master—that is to say, he dictates his own terms of labor, or he goes where he can enjoy his unrestrained freedom without interference." This is the case in all of the old Slaveholding States now within our army lines; and each rebel State will come into just that condition just as soon as it is occupied by our armies. When the military arm once has play, there is no such thing as a gradual severance of the bond between the master and slave. The rupture is instantaneous, and complete, and permanent. To undertake to renew the relation between master and slave for the sake of destroying it more scientifically would be only to prolong social confusion, and work admixed evil to both races.

This universal disposition of the slave-holding States—those which never joined the rebellion, and those which have been reclaimed from the rebellion—to adopt emancipation voluntarily, as their only true policy, and to make immediate and sweeping work of it, serves to show how little practical effect, after all, will attach to anything Congress does, or leaves undone, on this subject. Were the proposed amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting Slavery everywhere within the limits of the United States, to be referred by Congress to-morrow to the various States for their adoption, it could scarcely be consented to by three-fourths of the several States, as the Constitution requires, before the very name and semblance of Slavery would have disappeared, so that the Amendment would have no more practical application than if it related to the Hindoo castes, or to the feudal system of the Middle Ages. It would take at least a year or eighteen months for all the twenty-seven States—the requisite number—to act through their Legislatures, many of which Legislatures only meet biennially. Before that time every reorganized rebel State will be living under a free State Constitution of its own adoption, as independent of the operations of any such amendment as Massachusetts or Michigan. If there be rebel States at that time still without a loyal free State organization, it will be only because they are still unconquered, and no Constitutional amendment can facilitate conquest. That is military work exclusively; but work the very finishing of which finishes Slavery also.

English Foreign Policy.

The debate in Parliament on the Queen's speech, reported in our last mails, reveals a thoroughly pacific tone in both the Ministry and the members.

The Opposition, under Lord Derby, made a vigorous attack upon the Government for their foreign policy. Showing clearly that they had given pledges which they had never been able to keep, and that they had managed to make themselves disagreeable to every power with whom they had come in contact. One speaker asserted that England had not a friend in Europe;" he might have added, "nor in America also."

Of all living statesmen, Earl Russell has the peculiarly English foible of doing the right thing very disagreeably. When our struggle with the rebellion began, the acknowledgment of belligerency to the rebels (which no one would have objected to after a certain time had elapsed) was made with such unseemly haste and such marks of discourtesy, that it has rankled in the American breast ever since. The Confederates, it seems, have been equally disgusted with *the manner* in which their diplomatic overtures were rejected by the English Minister. In the Polish affair, the British Government were placed in the very unpleasant position, for a great nation, of remonstrating against injustice and suggesting reform with bold, if not rude language, which they were utterly unable to sustain by action. The Emperor of Russia, in that correspondence, fairly snubbed the blunt English statesman. In the question of the European Congress, Earl Russell skillfully managed to convey a disagreeable refusal in terms which are said to have vitally offended their only ally in Europe—the French Emperor. And in the German complication, the English Ministry have made themselves mortally hated by both Danes and Germans, and have at least implied pledges to Denmark which she has followed to her hurt, and which they do not mean to redeem.

The position in which Russell and Palmerston have placed England is that of a Power in the habit of using words bolder than she dares or is able to maintain, and indifferent to the good will or amity of all other Powers. Her acts of justice are not recognized, because they are done disagreeably, and her really great power is weakened, because the policy of her leaders does not correspond to their strong words.

One of the most striking instances of this *gauche* policy, which offends those she desires to please, was not adverted to in Parliament; we mean the action of the Ministry on the question of the rebel cruisers, in British ports. We have no doubt that eventually the English Government will act with full justice and wisdom on this matter, and on grounds of broad international comity and neutral obligation, will faithfully prevent every cruiser or privateer built or equipped in British ports from sailing forth. But, in the meantime, they have succeeded in convincing the whole American public that this is not done from the least good will toward the Union, or from any sense of international comity, but from pure motives of prudence, or, at best, a very slow and cold sense of justice. They have waited long enough to destroy half our commerce, and to offend the whole nation. When a similar crisis comes to England, there will not be a single sentiment in this country to protect her rights—nothing but legal and Governmental power here will enforce neutrality.

The speakers said truly that England has no friends. And yet such is the megrim and bluff nature of these islanders, that we suspect there was a secret sensation of pleasure when this opinion was expressed in Parliament. Earl Russell's blunt policy is thoroughly English. It is English to make one's self disagreeable to one's friends. We believe that the foreign policy, so severely handled by the Opposition, will be supported by the people. England does not want war. She has no objection to interfering with bold language in the affairs of Europe or America, but the cost and danger of great wars she does not desire. Earl Russell's brusque words and tame action will suit the popular feeling, and are in the line of the national interests.

It is true that the French Emperor is left the political master of the situation. But for some years England has been accustomed to an inferior place in European diplomacy. While she holds the first place in commerce and manufactures, and while she is all-powerful for defense, she will not complain. The English policy for years to come means peace.

Troubles and Trials of a Blockade-Runner.

Mr. Zachariah Charles Pearson, Ex-Mayor of Hull, who went so largely into the blockade-running business, with such an unsatisfactory result, both for himself and his creditors, has had a hearing before the Bankruptcy Court. Some of his creditors seem to have opposed his discharge, and he was examined before the Commissioner as to his past transactions. He seems to have been in the condition of the man whose tombstone told his story as follows: "I was well; I wished to be better; I took medicine, and here I am." In 1860 Zachariah's business was "in a flourishing state." He was well. But he wished to be better, and took to blockade-running, and like almost all men who go into an illegitimate trade, he found himself very speedily a bankrupt.

He accounts for the result by two facts: First, he says that "as soon as it became known at Lloyds that the "Federals were seizing English vessels, the scale of insurance rapidly rose," and this rise, "from 15 to 60 per cent.," as he says elsewhere, compelled him to borrow money to meet payments, from the house of Overend, Gurney & Co., who had sold him vessels and held already mortgages upon them for purchase-money—and the inference is, though it is not stated in so many words, that the mortgages were foreclosed and the vessels sacrificed.

But the prime cause of his difficulties was that our cruisers persisted in capturing his vessels. He tells a most melancholy tale of it. Six of them were captured in one year. Two of them were captured on one day, besides having another burnt in the Thames on the same day, and, by the three vessels, he lost £80,000. During seven months of 1862 he lost £120,000. No wonder that he broke down, or that his estate seems to have been unlucky to all concerned. One of his assignees, he says, is in difficulty; another insured one of the vessels; another "supplied the gunpowder consigned to America;" and the fourth "had a little interest in the consignments;" and so all of them suffered with him because of the astonishing performances of our cruisers in "seizing English vessels."

Mr Pearson seems to have thought that it was enough that his vessels were English vessels, to secure them immunity in any transaction. That tradition of Britannia ruling the waves, doubtless occurred to him, and he did not dream that any Yankee would have impudence enough to inquire into the proceedings of any vessel which claimed Britannia's protection. He has probably learned better by this time.

But perhaps we do him injustice. It is at least fair to him to give his own story. He says, "I dispatched my ships to the American ports *upon the faith of the proclamation by President Lincoln*," having previously ascertained that other persons had made 300 or 400 per cent. in similar transactions.

What proclamation it was that this victim of misplaced confidence relied upon he does not state. We can only guess that he means the proclamation announcing the blockade, and that he relied upon his vessels being simply warned off on the first attempt to break the blockade, and only captured if caught on the second trial. We cannot think of any other provision of any proclamation which he could, by the furthest stretch of imagination, claim to rely on in sending vessels to blockaded ports. And it is difficult to believe that he could have acted "on the faith" of any such idea, for long before 1862 our courts had held that the proclamation could not be construed to give any such license to a vessel to try once to break the blockade without punishment, and his losses, the heaviest of them, were not till June, 1862.

We call to mind the published letter of this same man, in which he said that the *Circassian* was not to run into any blockaded port, although the charter of the vessel, which he supposed was destroyed, expressly provided for her doing so, and we cannot help doubting the exact good faith of this statement of his. It looks to us like a desperate excuse of a man who has betaken himself to unlawful means of going to excuse or palliate his fault. He cannot claim that it was not an unlawful course of trade. The proclamation of England's neutrality told him better than that. It told him that if he undertook it, it must be at his own risk. He chose to run the risk. He chose to endanger the peace of the two countries and to help the slaveholders. He failed in his undertaking and ruined himself, and very little sympathy will he get from this side of the water.

Nor have his misfortunes taught him to abandon his unlawful business. He appears to have been an active party in the sale of the *Rappahannock* to the rebels—receiving a commission of £750 for his services. Other parties engaged in that affair have been proceeded against criminally. Whether Zachariah's share was such as to render him liable criminally, we cannot tell from the evidence which we have. And probably public opinion in England is not yet in such a state as to be felt as adverse by those who undertake these dealings with the rebels. But we have no doubt that the time is coming, and that before long, when men in England will no more acknowledge that they helped buy vessels for the rebels, than they would now acknowledge that they had bought them for the Slave-trade.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The performance of "Ione," last evening, was received with peculiar favor by the audience. Signor Marchesi, in particular, seemed to be the object of the warmest attention on the part of his friends; his entry was the occasion of a perfect ovation. Beyond a hasty recognition of this gentleman's merits in the embarrassing role of *Gloom*, we see no particular reason for this demonstration. The same enthusiasm might have been bestowed with equal propriety upon Madame Ronconi and Mlle. Sanza. The complaint of the audience was that the opera was too short. We hope the management will not be induced by this circumstance to curtail the performance of Signor Bagagnoli, who was powerful in the greatly remarkable cast of this opera.

To-night Verdi's opera of "Sonnambula" will be given for the second appearance of Signor Bagagnoli. The general distribution of characters is as follows: *Amina*, Miss Kellogg; *Rodolfo*, Signor Bagagnoli; *Elvino*, Signor Bellini; *Lisa*, Miss Sanza.

Winter Garden.—There will be exceeding gladness and rejoicing at the Winter Garden to-night. The house is to be illuminated in honor of the hundredth night of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. An engagement of this length is most remarkable, and when we remember that it has been devoted to one of the best works ever produced on the American stage—the "Ticket-of-Leave Man"—we may congratulate not only the artists, but the public on its duration.

Olympic Theatre.—A new comedy, by Messrs. Augustin Daly and Frank Wood, called "Taming a Butterfly," will be produced here to-night, for the first time.

COMMON SENSE WANTED IN CONGRESS.

Want of Common Sense—Delay of Business—Thus Lieutenant-Generalships—Negro Made Base—Whisky Madness—The Tariff and Confiscation.

The Sentinel, Feb. 14, 1864.

Can any one inform me why Congress should have less common sense than the people? The people are supposed to choose men of the best sense, integrity and intelligence as their representatives. This is the theory of Republican Government. But have we done it? Or has going to Congress the effect of the waters of Lethe, to drown sense and knowledge in dark oblivion? A great statesman, a practical man, once told me that we didn't want men of genius in the Government, but men of practical common sense. It seems to me we have got neither one nor the other. We have wonderfully escaped genius, and, if Congress is an indication, we have escaped common sense so much. Let me illustrate a little: This country is in a great war—a great crisis—in the midst of revolution—and great measures and instant measures are demanded for its welfare. But here is Congress, like a conclave of old women, (who, by the way, have more sense than this,) sitting more than *two months*, without doing anything important whatever! Suppose we can afford to lose that time, let me see what they propose to do. One of the first things they propose to do is to make a Lieutenant-Generalship for one man. If you want another grade, why not make a *grade* and have several Lieutenant-Generals, as the rebels have. Why make it for *one man*? In any point of view *it is a great mistake*. The popular gratitude to Grant, Rosecrans, Hooker, Meade, is warm, and proper; but (mark my words) the *people* don't call for any such measure, but, on the contrary, look upon it with jealousy and suspicion. The soldiers of the army have gone to the battle-field *for their country*, not for the few gold threads which may be woven into their button-holes. Is it the General alone who deserves the gratitude of their country? How many noble young men, educated, virtuous, aspiring to noble deeds, and full of genius and talent have left their peaceful homes and the warm hearts of mothers, sisters and friends to lay their services, health and lives on the altar of their country? How many such fell in that dreadful assault of the 22d of May, on Vicksburgh? Is it any tribute to that noble youth to put another shoulder-strap on the General? Let me tell Congress that they make a great mistake if they think the patriotic millions of this great country want any such follies as that. Besides, there are two practical reasons against it, which should be imperative with sensible men. If you make Grant a Lieutenant-General, you throw a firebrand into the whole army. How can it be otherwise? Why should Grant be made a Lieutenant-General any more than Meade, or Hooker, or Rosecrans? I never had a prejudice in favor of Hooker. I don't know him; but I *do* say, that no man in the American Army has rendered more service in this war than Gen. Hooker. Suppose you take another case—Gen. Sherman. Gen. Sherman is, probably, a man of more military intelligence than Grant. He has recently made two or three speeches, and if you want to know what *he* thinks of himself just read them. I read the bulletin of Napoleon in Egypt; but, never mind. Lastly, suppose that by some strange fortune, Grant should not succeed hereafter, how will his Lieutenant-generalship appear? The great mistake is to confer such a favor when the war is unfinished.

Let me illustrate a little further. Slavery is the cause of the war; and Slavery *must be destroyed*. This is admitted. The war will destroy it; and if it does not, an amendment to the Constitution will. But is that any reason why, the Monsieur Ning Tong Porer, we should breakfast, dine and sup on Slavery? It seems to be the notion of Mr. Charles Sumner, at all events, that we the people of this country don't know anything, and can't do anything without we take our bitters before breakfast, in the shape of a resolution against Slavery!

By the way, is it not a singular literary phenomenon, that Charles Sumner, as fine a classic scholar, (as he certainly is,) and so many years a Senator, cannot write a set of resolutions in plain, straightforward, old fashioned English? I tried my best to read his and could not get through with them. A man to hold influence with the people must first think strongly and then write clearly. No genius and no scholarship will compensate for the want of these.

Let me illustrate further. Congress wants to double the revenue. It ought to be trebled at least, and the people are willing it should be. How do they go to work? They get up a bill to levy the whole on whisky, tobacco, and one or two other articles. It is right to levy a heavier tax on these, but why confine it to these? They should increase the tax on many articles, and especially, they should raise the tariff on silks, flax, wool and woolens. Silk is used only for show, and will be used just as much whether we tax it higher or not. Wool and flax we produce, but are yet imported in immense quantities. Has the tariff diminished imports? Not a bit of it. Look at the vast importations into New York, and the gold which flows out to pay for it! Where is our common sense? Congress should provide for raising *three hundred millions* of revenue forthwith. It will scarcely be felt; and we must provide something more permanent than notes and bonds to meet the liabilities of the country. Another illustration is the mode in which the whisky tax is to be levied. Congress proposes to pile the tax up. Very well. Even the whisky dealers don't object to that. But what they are after is this—to slide the whisky from under the tax. They did that before, and they will do it again. Congress very complacently arranges it to suit them.

Another illustration is the system of intellectual gymnastics got up there—such as the debate on Garrett Davis, on confiscation, and on African descendants generally. Garrett Davis is a well-meaning man, an old-fashioned Whig—no rebel at all—whose only fault is that of Rip Van Winkle, that he went to sleep when the world was turning round pretty rapidly. He represents about half Kentucky (only about half, for Kentucky has been about twenty years asleep, and is just now rubbing its eyes.

Then that confiscation trouble is troublesome when you look straight at it. The clause in the Constitution is referred to as a bar to attainder in most cases in this country, because it vests the entire inheritance of inheritable blood. Working the corruption of blood means destroying an inheritability. In the English sense, which related to entailed estates, primogeniture and titles of honor, we have no inheritable blood. The only thing it can attach to in this country, is the common right of citizenship. Taking away a man's property by which his children have no right whatever to inherit, takes away no inheritable blood, and is no attainder. If it were, every court and Legislature in the land has been guilty of attainder; for some property by most wills takes it away, and their children cannot inherit it. Does not the major include the minor? If we can take away a man's property away for common crimes, can we not confiscate it for rebellion? We shall clear away the fogs after a while. We shall get rid of the remnants of barbarism, which Slavery and Feudalism have so long imposed upon the American intellect, and the sun of reason will dissipate the clouds which have so long lowered upon the land. In the meantime, if our statesmen cannot shine like Hamilton and DeWitt Clinton and John Quincy Adams, with the splendor of genius, let them shine for the homely sense of Roger Sherman and Benjamin Franklin. Let them go to work in a common sense way, and be diligent their calling to pursue.

A Veteran Observer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

THE RECRUITING OF COLORED REGIMENTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Gov. Pierpoint, of Virginia, has addressed a letter to President Lincoln, stating that he has no objection to the recruiting of colored men at Alexandria. This may lead to a removal of the embargo here on their going North.

DEMOTIONS.

Lieut. J. DeWitt Weeks, Thirty-third New-York Battery, has been dismissed.

THE TAX ON BRICKS.

A delegation of brickmakers were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, to get the tax on bricks reduced, there being an inequality between the tax on bricks and steam.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have still under consideration the Deficiency Bill. It will be completed in a day or two.

THE WHISKY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Whisky Bill on the part of the Senate was not appointed to-day. A large number of whisky speculators arrived to-night, and are very indignant that Congress did not appoint a committee, as it is the general belief that the Conference Committee will agree upon taxing the stock on hand from $2 to $5 each per gallon, the Washington stating upon the floor that it made a difference of ten millions of dollars to the Treasury.

A LARGE SAVING IN A SMALL MATTER.

Congress passed a bill to-day for the appointment of a Warden for the District Jail at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars, he to perform the duties for which Lawrence now receives from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. The unpopularity of Marshal Lawrence with Congress had the effect of securing its passage by a large majority through both Houses.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Postmaster Wakeman, of New-York, with a large number of his friends, arrived to-day. His visit is said to be in connection with the New-York Custom-house.

THE GREAT QUICKSILVER CASE.

The Quicksilver case occupied the Supreme Court to-day. Caleb Cushing closed his argument this morning for the company. He was followed by Mr. White on behalf of the United States in a very powerful argument. He will be followed by Judge Rosseau, U. S. Attorney-General. The court-room was crowded with spectators, among whom were officers of the Almaden Company and many large shareholders, all of whom are reported to have sold out their stock and now await the decision of the court.

THE GOOD NINE HUNDRED.

A detachment of Scott's Nine Hundred, under the command of Maj. Rensselaw, embarked to-day for New-Orleans. The remainder will leave as soon as transports can be obtained.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

THE REBELS SUCCUMBING IN ARKANSAS.

An official dispatch says that our troops in Arkansas are ridding the country of armed rebels with great success. The secrecy of the movements confused the enemy so that they have lost all heart, and surrender in small squads every day.

CONSULAR AGENTS ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDER.

The Secretary of State has addressed a communication to Representative Washburne, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, inclosing a recommendation from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs, for the establishment of ten consulates, with salaries of $600 each, along our northern frontiers, to prevent the revenue and prevent operations in smuggling. Consular Agents have been inefficient, being employed in private business, many of them by railroads and express offices. The places named are St. Catharines, Coaticook, near Island Pond; Windsor, Port Sarnia, Toronto, Clifton, Prescott, Kingston and Fort Erie.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Representative Frank to-day presented in the House the resolutions of the New-York Assembly, urging upon the attention of Congress the importance of providing additional railroad facilities for travel and transportation of troops between New-York and Washington.

RELEASE OF PAYMASTER MALONE'S CLERK.

This afternoon Samuel F. Barnes, of Philadelphia, was released by Col. Baker, having yesterday been arrested on suspicion of being a participant in the robbery of Paymaster Malone of $20,000. Mr. Barnes has been acting as clerk in this office.

APPOINTMENTS.

Freeborn Jobe Marsh has been nominated to the Senate for Postmaster at Cincinnati. Henry Bonneau, of Jacksonville, Oregon, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for that State vice L. W. Cox, resigned.

THE GOLD RESOLUTION.

The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold, will probably be referred back to the Committee on Ways and Means next Monday, when the vote will recommit the introduction of a resolution for that purpose. So far as can be ascertained, the committee are in doubt of reporting a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest, instead of calling the surplus coin.

SAWYER'S OPINION ON HIS TEXAS PROJECT.

Over 10,000 copies of Mr. Lane's (of Kansas) speech in support of his scheme of setting apart Texas for the habitation of freedmen, have already been printed.

Arrivals in the City.

Capt. Brooks and wife, and W. H. Croft, of Boston; J. M. Howe and wife, of Indiana; A. Sherman and wife, of Cleveland; J. E. Boykin, of Ohio; W. A. Stoakins, of Kentucky; M. T. Herriman, of Louisville, and J. W. Harris, of St. Louis, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Allen, of Auburn; Col. D. H. Abell, of New-York; Lieut.-Col. Adams, of the United States Army; Col. A. Hazard, and Dr. W. W. Welsh, of Connecticut; John Clapp, of Binghamton; S. Van Buren, of Boston; Wm. Ansel and wife, T. J. Street and A. E. Stimson, of Albany; G. Innis and wife, of Poughkeepsie; W. H. Hoskins, of Providence, and John Tucker, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Astor House.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

MESSAGES BY MATTER.

The Vice-President presented an Executive message, which refers to Congress the correspondence of Secretary SEWARD and Lord LYONS, relating to the request of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Trade for permission to the master of the schooner Highlander to receive the present of a gold watch, in acknowledgment of his services rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the British steamer Pearl.

THE TERRITORY OF IDAHO.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens of Idaho, praying for a division of that territory, one portion being inaccessible to the other, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

A CURE FOR SMALL-POX.

Mr. GRIMES also presented a memorial from Major HOUR THOMAS LAMB, representing that he has discovered a preventive and cure for small-pox, and asking for that it be tested at the Enlistment Hospital. Referred to the Military Committee.

COMPLAINT FROM CONTRACTORS.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) presented a petition from the contractors on the double end gunboats, representing that the price agreed upon therefor will not remunerate them, and asking some relief in the premises. Referred to the Naval Committee.

COMPENSATION FOR A HORSE.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) presented a memorial of FRANCISCO CABRERES, asking compensation for a horse taken from him on the 20 of July, 1846, by JOHN C. FREMONT, then in command of the forces of Alta, California. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

AN ADVERSE REPORT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported adversely on petitions from persons employed in the Quartermaster's Department for increased compensation.

PRIVILEGES OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. WILKINSON, of West Virginia (Union,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported on the resolution requiring them to inquire into the expediency of further providing by law for the enjoyment of equal railroad privileges by colored people in this city, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was agreed to.

AID TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. BRIGHAM, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, approved July 1, 1862.

Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad. This bill changes the value of shares from one thousand to one hundred dollars each, and authorizes the issue of one million of them, of which a director must own fifty. The company is authorized to appropriate any public lands on the route containing coal or iron, and may obtain title to them at the same rate as other agricultural lands, and also to locate beyond the limit of five miles, and not exceeding twenty miles on each side of the road, lands in place, any deficiency in quantity of the lands hitherto donated shall be found unfit for agricultural use.

The time for the completion of the first one hundred miles of the road is extended one year, and the annual construction required of the Central Pacific Company of California is reduced from fifty to twenty-five miles only; half of the compensation for services to the Government shall be applied in the payment of bonds.

Curves and grades must not exceed the maximum of other roads in successful operation. The clause requiring American iron to be used is repealed, and the company is allowed to import iron free of duty for two years, a hundred miles. Instead of the usual of trains the regular allowance of aid is granted for the mountain portions. The clause reserving 25 per cent of the bonds is stricken out, and the right is guaranteed to make a mortgage equal to one half of the Government bonds, not subject to Government lien.

THE PAY OF CADETS.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill relative to the pay of cadets at West Point, which proposes to give them the same salary as midshipmen, exempt them from draft and exclude them from the tendency if found deficient in any examination. Referred to the Military Committee.

A WAGON ROAD TO IDAHO.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, praying for the construction of a wagon road to Idaho through Minnesota and Dacotah. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

SPECULATIONS BY ARMY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. POWELL (of Kentucky, Dem.) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate the evidence and report of the Military Commission of which Major-General Irvin McDowell was President, to inquire into cotton and other speculations on the part of certain officers of the army.

ENABLING ACTS FOR COLORADO AND NEVADA.

The bills to enable the people of Nevada and Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, were on motion of Mr. WADE called up, and, after amendment, passed. These bills provide against Slavery and secure perfect religious toleration.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL QUESTION.

The joint resolutions to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General, came up in proper order, the pending question being on the amendments of the Military Committee of the Senate to strike out from the House bill the provision recommending Gen. GRANT for the position.

Mr. GRIMES addressed the Senate. He said when, in 1776, we were at war with England, the attention of the country was called to one man to lead the national forces; that man was he who was first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen. He had been tried in the most exalted positions, and there was an eminent fitness in giving an additional rank in his case. Yet even in his case we did no precedent for their action; as it was not sought to incorporate his name in the resolutions of Congress.

Mr. GRIMES also referred to the case of Gen. SCOTT, upon whom the title had been conferred, and said that the grade was revived not while Gen. SCOTT was performing the services in the field, but seven years afterward, and then it was simply a brevet title. It was never thought to make Gen. SCOTT a Lieutenant-General until public sentiment became unanimous that some distinction should be awarded to him. He could see no analogy between that case and the present. The effect of the passage of this resolution would be either to nullify Gen. GRANT in the general position he occupied, place him at the head of the armies, make him a man of ornament at Washington, instead of a man of action in the field, or while being, by virtue of the title Commander-in-Chief of the armies, liable to be assigned to a new local command. Would this confer new distinction upon him, except the rank and pay? Not it would leave him still under the orders of the President and Gen. HALLECK. He did not think it just that an act should be passed to accomplish either of these purposes. He voted on this subject without any reference to political purposes, and without a desire to place a single laurel from Gen. GRANT's brow. Gen. GRANT was a man of action in the field. That was the estimate Gen. GRANT put upon himself. Mr. JOHNSON would not be the man to place the estimate Gen. GRANT put upon himself. He was not one of the number who thought Gen. HALLECK indebted to the performance of his duties.

In reference to the siege of Corinth he had high military authority for saying that it could not have been more wisely conducted than by Gen. HALLECK. If there has been disaster, impartial history will attribute it to other causes than Gen. HALLECK. That Gen. HALLECK has not always been consulted, and, when consulted, his opinions have not always been adopted. So far as the Army of the Potomac was concerned, victory had always perched upon their banners against equal numbers, and if Gen. HALLECK's advice had been taken after the splendid victories of South Mountain and Antietam, and a column sent up on the Virginia side to intercept the rebel army would have been captured by Gen. MCCLELLAN. He considered that the refusal to do this was unjustifiable. Mr. JOHNSON also referred to the battle of Gettysburgh, which he considered one of the finest battles on record. At a critical juncture, when it was all-important that the enemy should be pursued, Gen. MEADE, feeling the responsibilities of his situation, consulted with Corps Commanders, who advised against the movement; he thought Gen. MEADE should have assumed the responsibility. We should look, however, at the facts in the case. Should he have failed in his purpose, the Government would then have been at the mercy of the rebels.

Mr. CONNESS said the greatest army of the war, the Army of the Potomac, has failed after a trial under different Commanders, was it not proper to seek for a man with sufficient military capacity to take control, and direct it from this time forward? He hoped the Senate was not willing to pass this empty honor upon Gen. GRANT without giving him control of that which he was possessor of.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) should vote for the bill just as it came from the House, because if he wanted to do an act, he would do it gracefully. If he sat anywhere except in this high Chamber, where every man is supposed to and did speak what he thought without any sinister meaning, he should think that these gentlemen who so strenuously opposed this honor to Gen. GRANT, were secret enemies of Mr. LINCOLN, and intend to put Gen. GRANT on the track as a candidate against him. He wanted Gen. GRANT to go where his merits entitled him. There was no feeling on earth, not even woman's love, so strong as the feeling the people entertain for the defenders of their liberties. We are told that there was no precedent for this bill. That was true, but we are living in times when it becomes necessary to make precedents. If we were to be tied up by precedents the country would go to ruin. There was a law to be regarded higher than any Congress could make, and that was contained in the maxim of the old Roman writings: "Perpetuate the Republic." He would rejoice to see, after the establishment of this precedent, General after General coming here and laying the fruits of victory at our feet, seek this honor.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the Senator from New-Hampshire had expressed the hope that the Senate would pass this resolution, and thus dictate to the Chief Magistrate who should be Lieutenant-General. He hoped the Senate would do no such thing for himself; he knew no such movements looking to the making of the next President. It was time enough nine months hence to turn our attention to that. He hoped the Senate would pass the joint resolution as amended by the Senate Military Committee, which authorizes the grade, without dictating to the Executive upon whom it shall be conferred. The public judgment of the country pointed to Gen. GRANT as the person, and he knew the President was in favor of such an appointment. If there had been a man on earth who had stood up for Gen. GRANT that man was the President. He had sustained him when the public press and general officers were everywhere denouncing him. He thought nobody had a right to advise the President what to do with Gen. GRANT.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) was in favor of putting the resources of the country in the hands of Gen. GRANT, and see what would be the results. He had been successful in a few things, and he would be more apt to succeed in many things. There was no dictation in asking the President to do what we all think should be done.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) would not detract in the least from the honors so richly due Gen. GRANT, but he considered it improper to indicate to the President the person upon whom the grade should be conferred, as the Senate was to sit thereafter as judges upon his confirmation. Was it an empty honor we would confer upon Gen. GRANT, when a few years ago he was striving to get above a Lieutenant? We now propose to make him a Lieutenant-General, with a salary of $12,000 per year.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota (Union,) thought that the tendency of the speeches to-day indicated that Gen. HALLECK, and not Gen. GRANT, would be the man selected for the office we would create, and as he believed Gen. GRANT to be a better General than Gen. HALLECK, he should vote against the amendment striking out a recommendation of the former for the position. The amendment of the Military Committee striking out the clause recommending Gen. GRANT for Lieutenant-General was adopted.—YEAS 27, nays 12.

YEAS—Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Ramsay, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright.—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Doolittle, Hale, Howard, Howe, McDougall, Saulsbury, Sherman, Wade, Wilkinson.—12.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) offered an amendment providing that the Lieutenant-General created by the bill shall be Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, under the direction of and during the pleasure of the President. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 26.

YEAS—Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Doolittle, Hale, Howe, Ramsay, Sherman, Wade and Wilkinson.

NAYS—Carlile, Clarke, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright.—21.

The joint resolution, as amended, was then passed—yeas 31, nays 6.

YEAS—Chandler, Clark, Conness, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson.

NAYS—Buckalew, Davis, Harding, Powell, Saulsbury, Wright.

The Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

SUSPENSION OF THE COLLECTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN CERTAIN CASES.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made a statement that within the last week the town of Gloucester, Mass., was severely injured by fire, the business portion being destroyed.

The tax collector of the district had written to the Treasury Department to allow him to suspend the collection of the internal revenue for the present from sufferers by the fire. Many families have been thus turned out of doors, and inconceivable suffering exists; he therefore asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to temporarily suspend the collection of taxes.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.) would suggest an amendment so as to include those who have lost their stock by the recent cold weather in the West.

Mr. KNOX of Missouri, (Dem.) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

FRIENDMEN AFFAIRS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

Mr. DAWES, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) spoke against the bill, until the morning hour expired, taking occasion in the course of his remarks to defend Ex-President BUCHANAN for his failure to adopt decisive measures for nipping rebellion in the bud.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of New-York, (Union,) moved to put on its passage the Senate bill taking the appointment of the warden of the jail of the District of Columbia from Marshal LAMON, and conferring it on the President of the United States.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) sought to have the bill laid on the table; but the motion for this purpose was lost by yeas 55, nays 72.

The bill was then passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. KNOX, of Missouri, (Dem.,) discussed the subject of the political troubles in that State, denying that Gov. GAMBLE and Gen. SCHOFIELD had combined for the purpose of preventing the soldiers from voting, and defending the Missouri State Militia. In the course of his remarks, he said that Gen. FREMONT had thirty thousand men at St. Louis when Gen. PRICE, with only four thousand men, invaded the State with impunity; and it took FREMONT two weeks to find out which way PRICE had gone, and that, too, after expending fortifications in St. Louis, which stood to-day as monuments of folly. Not so with the Missouri State Militia. There is no secession or any other treason in that State. They were loyal men, and had never failed to do their duty.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania (Union,) remarked that his colleague (DAWES) had informed the House that it was eight years since he had spoken here before to-day. He (SCOFIELD) knew that, not because he had followed his colleague's personal history, but from the tone of his speech. His colleague had at that time turned down a leaf, and to-day he resumed where he left off. The speech of his colleague might with more propriety have been made during the Pierce Administration. The question involved in the struggle was, shall the great Republic be divided into two small ones? Those who advocated this took up arms to defend their position. They desired to retain political power, their habits of life, their cherished vices, and their idleness. They knew their institution of Slavery was founded on wrong, and could not bear to have it talked against. They knew it must go under. While the North were talking about Slavery, and were endeavoring to fence it away from the Territories, the South were attempting to dance freedom out, and they chose secession as the mode. Then gentlemen began to make excuses, saying they had no power of coercion. But our faith is still held more firmly than in the beginning, and is sustained by the courage, patriotism and sense of duty of American citizens, by their consciences. If you want to find what is the strongest—pride and courage on the one side, and conscience and country on the other you must read the Cromwellian history. The pride of the Cavalier had to yield to the conscience of the Roundhead. The Union must and shall be preserved, for in the language of Wagner "the Union now and forever, one and inseparable." But the neutral party, and where they stood three years ago in the same position, it becomes apparent. They take sides, however, uncertainly. They look anxiously for some unfortunate mistake in the council, or disaster in the field, to fulfill their predictions and justify their neutrality before the world. Their motto is half a line of "Yankee Doodle," a few bars of "Dixie," with the rub-a-dub of complaint and evil prophecy. They have to see that this war is conducted on Christian principles, notwithstanding the brutal ferocity on the other side. They have to see that slaves and other property of the rebels are not confiscated, that our credit is dishonored and that our legal-tender notes are not equal to gold, and have to attend to other subjects that embarrass the Union movements. As to Ex-President BUCHANAN, "God has provided that no child of his shall wear the stain of such deep dishonor." He (SCOFIELD) understood the Union party, and would insist that our country shall be undivided, and the necessities of the war and humanity require that it it shall be a free country.

The committee then proceeded to vote on an amendment heretofore offered, that seamen shall be paid in gold or its equivalent.

This was disagreed to by yeas 35, nays 63.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to increase the appropriation for the construction and repair of vessels from $23,500,000 to $36,500,000. He explained the necessity for this appropriation, and incidentally stated that provision would be made in another bill for iron sea-going vessels, so that we may be somewhat on a par with the navies of France and England.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the estimates were $144,000,000 for the navy, but the Committee of Ways and Means had reduced them $37,000,000, believing that, while such reduction would not cripple the navy, some of the objects of the appropriation could be postponed till a future time.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, differed from the gentleman, and said it was impossible for the Navy Department to fulfill its duties, unless Congress gives the means for that purpose.

Mr. RICE's amendment was agreed to—72 against 34.

A long debate took place on the item of $125,000 for the purchase of two lots adjoining the Boston Navy-yard. An ineffectual motion was made to strike it out.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill the Committee rose at 5 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The claims of the freedmen, and what the National Freedmen's Relief Association have done the past year, together with important questions affecting their and our destiny, will be discussed at the Cooper Institute this evening. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. TYNG and WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER will speak. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNCONDITIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.—This Committee was organized last evening, at Gilmore's Hall, Broadway, and elected as President Mr. J. SARGENT; Vice-President, GAMMON; Vice-President, WM. BRAYNOR; Secretary, and W. S. WELLS, Treasurer.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines To Rent, by RICE & COMPANY, No. 650 Broadway, Three doors below Bleecker-st.

Barnett's Toilet Preparations are remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with.—*Louisville Democrat.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. Night Blooming Cereus. Night Blooming Cereus. Night Blooming Cereus. Night Blooming Cereus. Night Blooming Cereus. Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. MARSH, CHILDS & CO., PHILADELPHIA. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dye and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull black of dye, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents it from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

We would call particular attention to the sale of the valuable store property No. 194 Duane, No. 252 Fulton, No. 64 Dey, No. 122 West, and No. 11 Washington-sts., and 3 lots on 54th-st., near 3d-av., to be made at auction, by B. H. LUDLOW & CO., on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Executors of the estate of the late Charles Dutton, deceased.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Harris's Tricophorous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Principal office, No. 376 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attend the Meeting of the Bellegalah Village Association this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 161 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., and secure one of those splendid building lots at East New-York, with the opportunity of getting a neat cottage for $125 in small payments; title perfect. J. S. MITCHELL, President.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A.; and Surgeon Wilson, U. S. N.

The Celebrated Uraig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 50; or with 24 objects, $3; by RANEY CRAIG, No. 538 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers. J. & R. SAUNDERS, No. 1 Astor House.

Balls, Parties and Weddings—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slips; beautiful Boots, Receptions, &c., at MILLER & CO'S, No. 367 Canal-st.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Instruments, and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at No. 4 Bond-st., New-York.

HIRPs Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.

HIRPs Hair Dye, 50 cents. Instantaneous, Natural, Glossy, Beautiful, Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists, perfumers and fancy goods dealers.

Hill's Infallible Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—cries neat and quickly, executed in the best manner only; shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. LACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 730 Broadway.

Attention Druggists and Hair-Dressers.—Black colors can now be filled for Bowell & Warner's Cerocilla, for coloring hair without wash or trouble. Depot, No. 91 John-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, elastic stockings, silk elastic bandages for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A fully attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can flow and gum and hanging the WILLCOX and GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FORD—ROBERTS.—In Kensington, Conn., Feb. 22, by Rev. E. P. Hillard, Chas. H. Ford, of New-York, to Miss M. Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of the late Rev. Royal Robbins.

[illegible]—At Newark, Trumbull County, Ill., on Sunday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Mr. Howland, of Trumbull, Mr. Jay E. Gates to Miss ROSETTA RAVENNELL, both of Delaware.

GOLDERMAN—VIGELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Henry G. Weston, Lieut. C. GOLDERMAN, Quartermaster U. S. Army, of Boston, to Miss C. AUGUSTA VIGELL, daughter of Dr. W. D. Vigell, of Lowell, Mass.

SMITH—NEWMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, at the Allen-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. John A. Roche, Mr. JAMES F. SMITH to Miss SARAH LOUISA NEWMAN, both of this City.

TUISTER—MUNSON.—On Monday, Feb. 22, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, Mr. EDWARD TUISTER to Miss MARTHA V., eldest daughter of Samuel T. Munson, Esq., all of this City.

TORREY—THOMPSON.—In Port Jervis, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Dr. Fairchild, Rossmer M. TORREY, of Honesdale, Penn., to LIZZIE D., daughter of A. F. Thompson, Esq.

DIED.

CAVE.—On Monday, Feb. 22, EMILY M. CAVE, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing-sts.

DAVIS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, at Elizabeth City, N. J., Mrs. MARY DAVIS, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 3½ P. M., at No. 126 West Jersey-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Nyack on Friday.

DIMBLEBY.—In Claremont, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 20, RICHARD SEAVEY DIMBLEBY, aged 11 years and 11 months.

FRENCH.—At East Norwich, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 20, MARY VERNON, wife of Halstead H. French, aged 27 years.

DEVLIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, SAMUEL B., son of John B. and Martha Josephine Devlin, aged 19 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday next, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HURSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, WALTER HERBERT, youngest son of Chas. Wolcott and Serena Hubbell, aged 1 year, 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Hanover-place, corner of Livingston-st., without further invitation.

HANDLIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, JOHN VALENTINE HANDLIN, after a severe illness, aged 43 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the sailmakers of New-York, are respectfully invited attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 Forsyth-st., at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

☞ Boston and California papers please copy.

MARCKWALD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, MARCUS B. MARCKWALD, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 119 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

NELSON.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, WILLIAM ROWE NELSON, Counselor-at-law, in the 43d year of his age.

His relatives and acquaintance are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the residence of his father, William Nelson, in Peekskill, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NAUDAIN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, at his residence of West Farms, N. Y., ANDREW NAUDAIN, M. D., in the 78d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, West Farms. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

POYE.—On Monday, Feb. 22, CHARLES POYE, Sr., in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 West 21st-st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PUTNAM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, CORNELIA T., wife of WALBRIDGE PUTNAM.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 223 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

POWELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, of consumption, MARY E., wife of E. Dwight Porter, and daughter of the late Malachi Hart, of Utica.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Friday, at 12½ o'clock.

MEEKS.—At Oak Hill, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 22, MARGARET S., youngest daughter of the late Capt. Andrew and Margaret Meeks Elder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John C. Jackson, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting from 2 until 2½ o'clock, at Hunter's Point, L. I., ferry.

SCHOULER.—At Westchester, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, after a short illness, JAMES SCHOULER, late of West Cambridge, Mass., aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Westchester, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Harlem Bridge at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, Feb. 22, MRS. MARGARET THOMPSON, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 254 Madison-st., on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

WEBB.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, of diphtheria, LILLY ELLA, youngest child of Archibald and Grace S. Webb, aged 4 months and 6 days.

Her remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

WALKER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, HASKETON WALKER, in the 57th year of his age.

Friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, William Bancroft, and also members of Pentalpha Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., and of Hoboken Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 West 16th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Chesterfield, Mass., for interment.

☞ Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 180.—Feb. 24, 1864.
28, 60, 56, 44, 75, 39, 22, 35, 38, 6, 53, 19, 18, 2.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 190.—Feb. 24, 1864.
19, 30, 5, 31, 68, 4, 29, 15, 27, 40, 73, 45, 8, 37.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 93.—Feb. 24, 1864.
17, 38, 28, 36, 24, 26, 27, 34, 65, 71, 53, 5, 59, 12.

CLASS 94.—Feb. 24, 1864.
18, 63, 9, 46, 39, 33, 43, 61, 1, 29, 27, 50, 71, 34.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. Are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.; one prize of $100,000; two of $50,000; two of $25,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 400 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $600,000. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	300
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	300
UNITED STATES BOUNTY credited to veteran soldiers	100—$1,000
Total	$1,700

Applications to be made per consulo at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH B. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM E. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS. MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Communications and specimen free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and Seventh, Washington, D. C.

REPETITION!! Owing to the crowded condition of the house, and the consequent inability of a large number to obtain admission, the Sunday School of the Allenbie M. E. Church will repeat their celebration of Washington's Birthday THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6; exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets for Monday evening are good for the occasion.

SEVEN-BUTTONS AND STUDS.—NEW STYLES.—ONE, TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, THIRTY DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES. ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FRIENDS AT THE SOUTH CAN BE kept informed through the Personal column of the New-York DAILY NEWS, for "NEWS" this day.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY DR. VON EISENBERG, Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office, NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do not hesitate to tell the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS f '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the (NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 9 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Uncurrents collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the Calendar Year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863	$4,612,000 98
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.	
Per Premiums, viz.	
Original	$379,020 12
Renewals	1,060,700 19
War extra	26,234 67
Total Premiums	$1,445,955 78
Per Annuities	28,317 27
Per Interest	666,976 23— 2,061,251 28
Total	$11,004,254 26
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.	
Paid Claims by Death	$444,422 00
Paid Dividends additions to issue	177,020 00
Paid Reductions of Premium	2,000 45
Paid Surrendered Policies	208,775 36
Paid Annuities	12,167 24
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	3,700 22
Paid Taxes	28,846 33
Paid Commissions, Postage and Advertising	14,188 00
Paid Salaries and Medical Exams.	28,236 92
Paid Law, Printing, Sundries, Gen. Exp.	39,004 50— 976,660 76
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,027,594 51
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$1,220,442 67
Bonds and Mortgages	4,400,000 00
United States Bonds	1,270,281 33
Real Estate	427,615 79
Balance due from Agents	18,154 52
	$10,028,594 51
Add:	
Premiums deferred	$126,388 64
Premiums due, in course of transmission	29,008 74
Interest and Annual Premiums (est.)	300,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,554,678 10
Deduct Net Cash Assets during year	$1,116,321 67

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,042	$3,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1863	13,849	43,776,000
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,891	47,361,400
Net increase during year	2,042	3,585,375
Dividends declared on policies with the Policies		$6,337,501

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
FRED. S. WINSTON, ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, RICHARD PATRICK,
ROBERT B. MCCURDY, WILLIAM E. DODGE,
J. GREEN PEARSON, WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR.,
MARTIN BATES, JR., WM. A. HAINES,
WM. F. BUNKER, EZRA WHEELER,
WILLIAM BETTS, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN F. WEBSTER, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN WADSWORTH, HILARD FILLMORE,
ALFRED EDWARDS, DAVID HOADLEY,
NATHANIEL HYDEN, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
JOHN M. STUART, WILLIAM S. BEADY,
OLIVER H. PALMER, W. E. DODGE,
SAM'L E. SPROULS, GEORGE S. COE,
SAM'L M. CORNELL, WM. K. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON, JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN, WELLINGTON CLAPP,
M. M. FREEMAN.
Secretary—HALSEY WILCOX.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. S. WINSTON.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M.D.
Assist.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M.D.
Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. MCCURDY.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHICKLER & GERHARD, Bankers,
No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million, one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one hundred dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, free of all taxes.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, franchises and branches of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schickler and Henry Winslow, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the issue will not be put out, but remain in the hands of the old Trustees, to be pledged as security for the payment of the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Grange to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 219 miles in length, extending from Chicago, Eastern Division, Illinois, in connection with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 43 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 30 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, another new and very direct route from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now finished and equipped, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The interest on the Bonds coming during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain in the hands of the Trustees, to be applied to the payment of coupons.
SCHICKLER & GERHARD, No. 32 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. B. JUDSON, President.
No. 32 William-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY, 2 P.M., at 52 WILLIAM-ST., commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. sharp, punctually.
Admission fee, $10 each member.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. G. BUGLER,
No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

HEVELEY & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commission charged. Applications in writing, with the terms of previous, to be addressed
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Feb. 16, 1864.
THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE PROMISES of Government Deposit, at par, the circulating notes of all the National Banks in the United States.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRAVEN, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Flatbush, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Refer to Hon. Amos Dean, LL.D., Albany; Hon. Ira Harris, Albany; Hon. Ira Harris, Albany; Hon. Ira Harris,

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE [illegible] DR. WARD, from the [illegible] is the sole owner of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In his general practice he has cured more cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Strictures than all other medical men combined. Recent and obstinate gonorrhœa and gleet in less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been treated of their cases and still health call: it will take but little money and time to convince you. Beware how you be unfortunate enough once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch, medical and surgical, he is fitted to undertake a case he undertakes to cure. Syphilis cured. In a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business, the secondary Syphilis, the last vestige contracted without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured. 97 a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive present treatment elsewhere, may not a permanent cure effected. Writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lexington-st., Baltimore, Md., will receive advice.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no time be lost in seeking your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lexington-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital, Rue Vivienne, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive speedy treatment without risk or exposure. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, nervous debility, and constitutional and mercurial diseases, and all diseases of the urinary, kidney, and bladder organs. Thirty years extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to select cases in cases where others of long experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Restorative Pills restore the vigor of youth to the weak, shattered constitution—physical disqualification, impediments to marriage, specially cured. To men, to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the unmarried, timorous and only medical recourse in the world. Those who have made their recourse to quacks, or have tried advertising specifics, and have failed, should not despair. Dr. Powers' Restorative Drops are a safe and certain remedy for involuntary incontinence. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to either sex, the consequence of self-abuse, leading Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. A few doses required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent, and the only certain one known to be free from loathsome and destroying diseases, secret habits. Dr. POWERS' Life Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 24 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN, may be consulted, as advertised, on the diseases of the sexual organs, which, if neglected, result in the ruin of many a promising life, and render married life miserable. Dr. Watson's work, the "Secret and Case," is illustrated throughout by engravings, plates, and drawings of disease, which, when the illustrations with any one way learn the nature of his complaint, and, in the most case, a really skillful physician can be consulted. Sent free to those who have delicately abstained from applying for early advice, through shame or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 2323, Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 636 Broadway, next door above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultation free. Hours, 9 to 9 P.M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE SOON TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. PICKA (Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London) has published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances render a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sent at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York, or forwarded by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price, in any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing it and addressing Box No. 4,292, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 82 Nassau-st., (Astor House), and 14 Ann-st.; FEDDEKEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for avoiding observations from whatever cause. Can only procure the genuine INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, or six boxes for $5. By secret agency, in all cases of long standing, may require. No. 1, which are four times the strength of the other, can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $3 a box. Sold at the Author's, 187 Mulberry-st., New-York. Full instructions, by addressing Box 2,850 N.Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can safely use, upon future age. Sent free. Whatever cause. Indispensable agent to avoid the dangers of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, falls from whatever cause, without the injury to the constitution to be found in other medicines, from a disease, can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies. A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females, No. 7 Sixth-st., between Broadway and West Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Consumption, nervous and general debility, and 100 like plates and engravings, showing the necessity of the married state, with a treatise on self-abuse, with the author's plan of treatment, which is the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. L.A. GROUX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE restored their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can safely use Dr. HUNTER'S REED DROPS. They contain no calomel, nor never have. Dr. HUNTER has perfected a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private disease, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 8 Division-st., New-York City. Right separate room for the accommodation. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

TO YOUNG MEN AND ALL MANKIND—that real, mind and body destroying vice, you call Dr. BODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. I would here state that this is no medicine gotten up to swindle and extort money from the unfortunate. I am pleased at all times to have the afflicted call at my office and give this a trial trial, and all, satisfied and cured, will be thinking. No. 3 Division-st., second block from the Bowery.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN [illegible] of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes effectually cure the weakness or impotency, or if nature has power been restored or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this surprised medicine is unequaled. Sent free of postage, from Boston, Dr. Watson's work, the "Secret and Case," is illustrated throughout by engravings, plates, and drawings of disease, which when the illustrations with any one way learn the nature of his complaint, and, in the most case, a really skillful physician can be consulted. Sent free to those who have delicately abstained from applying for early advice, through shame or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 2323, Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 636 Broadway, next door above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultation free. Hours, 9 to 9 P.M.

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SPERMATORRHŒA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and all diseases requiring a medical adviser, should read the Prize Essay on the Physical Exhaustion, Mental and Bodily Prostration, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Consumption, Epilepsy, Fits, Mental Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Blisters, Boils, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the Back, Limbs, Joints, Nervous Tremblings, Convulsions

THE REBEL CONGRESSIONAL MANIFESTO

Continued from First page.

drawn up. The introduction of medicines is forbidden, Means of subsistence are wantonly wasted to extend no beggary. Prisoners are returned with contagious diseases. The last morsel of food has been taken from fatuities, who are not allowed to carry on a trade or branch of industry. A rigid and effective blockade has been introduced to ferret out "delicacies of passage." Parents have been forced to choose between starvation of helpless children and taking the oath of allegiance to a hated Government. The cartel for exchange of prisoners has been suspended and our unfortunate soldiers subjected to the grossest indignities. The wounded at Gettysburgh were deprived of their nurses and inhumanly left to perish on the field. Helpless women have been exposed to the most cruel outrages and to that disaster which is infinitely worse than death. Citizens have been murdered by the Burnsides and McNeils and Minnors, who are favorite Generals of our enemies. Refined and delicate ladies have been confined, bound with cords, imprisoned, guarded by negroes, and held as hostages for the return of recaptured slaves. Unoffending noncombatants have been banished or dragged from their quiet homes to be imprisoned in filthy jails. Preaching the gospel has been prohibited, except on condition of taking the oath of allegiance. Parents have been forbidden to name their children in honor of "rebel" chiefs. Property has been confiscated. Military Governors have been appointed for States, Satraps for provinces and Hayamans for cities.

These atrocities and atrocities of the enemy have been exceeded by their malicious and bloodthirsty purposes and machinations in reference to the slaves. Early in this war, President Lincoln averred his unconstitutional inability and personal unwillingness to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States and the relation between master and servant. Presidential misdemeanors may have been veiled under mendacity scruples; for SEWARD, in a confidential instruction to Mr. ADAMS, the Minister to Great Britain, on 10th March, 1862, said: "If the Government of the United States should prematurely decree the immediate abolition of Slavery, it would reinvigorate the declining insurrection in every part of the South." Subsequent reverses and the refractory rebelliousness of the crowded States caused a change of policy, and Mr. LINCOLN issued his celebrated proclamation—a mere brutum fulmen—liberating the slaves in the "insurrectionary districts." On the 20th June, 1776, one of the twenty-three delegates in Pennsylvania for her separation from the mother country said that, in her sister colonies, the "King had enlisted the negroes to revolt," and "to imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unprecedented by civilized nations." This probably had reference to the proclamation of DUNMORE, the last royal Governor of Virginia, in 1775, declaring freedom to all servants and negroes, if they would join "for the reducing the colony to a proper sense of its duty." The invitation to the slaves to rise against their masters, the suggested insurrection, caused, says BANCROFT, "a thrill of indignation to run through Virginia, effacing all differences of party, and rousing one strong impassioned purpose to drive away the insolent power by which it had been put forth." A contemporary journal, adverting to the subject, said, "It was received with the greatest horror in all the Colonies."

"The policy adopted by DUNMORE," says LAWRENCE in his notes on WHEATON, "of arming the slaves against their masters, was not pursued during the war of the Revolution; and when negroes were taken by the English, they were not considered otherwise than as property and plunder." Emancipation of slaves, as a wise measure, has been severely condemned and denounced by the most eminent publicists in Europe and the United States. The United States, "in their diplomatic relations, have ever maintained," says the Northern authority just quoted, "that slaves were private property; and formerly they have frequently demanded their restoration from England." NAPOLEON I. was never indigned to issue a proclamation for the emancipation of the serfs in his war with Russia. He said: "I could have armed against her a portion of her population, by proclaiming the liberty of the serfs. A great number of villages asked it of me, but I refused to avail myself of a measure which would have devoted to death thousands of families." In the discussions growing out of the treaty of peace of 1814, and the proffered mediation of Russia, the principle was maintained by the United States that "the emancipation of enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legitimate warfare." In the instructions of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as Secretary of State, to Mr. MUMFORD, in St. Petersburg, 25, 1822, it is said: "The British Ministry recently asserted the right of emancipating slaves as a legitimate right of war. No such right is acknowledged as a law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners in cold blood and without special cause, might as well be pretended to be a law of war, or the right to use poisoned weapons, or to assassinate."

Disregarding the teachings of the approved writers of International law, and the practice and claims of his Government in the year 1862, President Lincoln attempted to convert the South into a St. Domingo, by appealing to the cupidity, lust, ambition and frenzy of the race. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is but the literal descendant of DUNMORE and the lineal successor of Cromwell. Such was hoped by the fidelity of those who, by the measures of the conspirators, would only, if successful, have been reduced into idiocy, filth, vice, beggary and death.

But we tire of these indignities and enormities. They are too sickening for recital. History will hesitate to believe that such, committed and encouraged such crimes in immortal infamy.

THE FUTURE TO SUBMISSION.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, in a recent battle order, stated to his invincible legions that the "cruel foe seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers, our wives and children to abject slavery." He does not paint too strongly the purposes of the enemy or the consequences of subjugation. What has been done in certain districts is but the prologue of the bloody drama that will be enacted.

It is well that every man and woman should have some just conception of the horrors of conquest. The fate of Ireland at the period of her conquest, and of Poland, distinctly foreshadows what would await us. The guillotine, in its ceaseless work of blood, would be revived for the extension of the "rebel leaders." The heroes of our contest would be required to lay down their proud designs, on which are recorded the battle-fields of their glory, to stack their arms, lower their heads in humiliation and dishonor, and pass under the yoke of subjugation, mistrule and tyranny. A baneful inquisition, made stronger by spies and informers; starvation or contrition, enforcing their decisions by confiscations, imprisonments, banishments and death; a band of detectives, ferreting out secrets, lurking in every family, existing in every conversation; the suppression of free speech; the deprivation of semi-and franchise; and the ever-present sense of inferiority would make our condition abject and miserable beyond what freemen can imagine. Subjugation imposes everything that the fostering malice and dotish ingratitude of our foes can suggest. The destruction of our nationality, the equalization of whites and blacks, the extinguishment of State lines, degradation to colonial vassalage, and the reduction of many of our citizens to servitude, hopeless, remediless bondage. A hostile police would keep "order" in every town and city. Judges, like BURNSIDE, would hold our courts, protected by Yankee soldiers. Churches would be filled by Hankes or tory preachers. Every office would be bartered or sold. Abscenticism would curse us with all its vices. Superadded to these, sinking us into a lower abyss of degradation, we would be made the slaves of our slaves—hewers of wood and drawers of water for those upon whom God has stamped indelibly the marks of physical and intellectual inferiority. The cast of foreign countries need not be sought note to furnish illustrations of the heritage of shame that subjugation would entail. Baltimore, St. Louis, Nashville, Knoxville, New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Huntsville, Norfolk, Newbern, Louisville and Fredericksburgh are the first fruits of the ignominy and poverty of Yankee domination.

THE SAD STORY OF THE WRONGS

and indignities endured by these States which have been in the complete or partial possession of the enemy, will give the best evidence of the consequences of subjugation. Missouri, a magnificent empire of agricultural and mineral wealth, is to-day a smoking ruin, and the theatre of the most revolting cruelties that barbarism, pillage, her alliance and treachery have ever inflicted on humanity. The free citizens are deprived of their liberties, their property, their homes, their peace. The sacred rights of freemen are struck down, and the blood of her children, her maidens and her old men is made to flow, out of mere wantonness and recklessness. No whisper of freedom is unpunished, and the very instincts of self-preservation are outlawed. The worshipped God and the sites of sepulture have been shamefully interrupted, and, in many instances, the exhumation of the soil is prohibited to her own citizens. Those horrors are almost by some witnesses, and it is but just to state on that noble and chivalrous people, that, amid these fearfulness almost unparalleled, they still maintain a proud and defiant spirit toward their enemies.

In Maryland, the judiciary, made subservient to executive absolutism, furnishes no security for individual rights or personal freedom; members of the Legislature are arrested and imprisoned without process of law or assignment of cause, and the whole press groaneth under the oppressions of merciless tyranny.

In Kentucky, the ballot-box has been overthrown, free speech is suppressed, the most vexatious espionage exists and sanctioned, and all the arts and appliances of an unscrupulous despotism are freely used to prevent the reviving of the noble patriotism of the dark and bloody ground." *Notes of Gladstone.*

Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware, each, in every way, suffer and bleed, courage and hope for the future.

In Virginia, the model of all that illustrates human heroism, patriotism and virtue, the confederacy, although the element of desolation has swept over her fair domains, no sign of repentance for her association from the North can be found. Her old Revolutionary dominion, her ancestral relics consecrated, her people impoverished, her territory made the battle-ground for the rude shocks of contending hosts, and then disfigured with blasting paralysis, continually clustering fortification and bulwarks, the Old Dominion still stands with proud crest and defiant mien, ready to trample beneath her heel every usurper and tyrant, and to illustrate afresh her *sic semper tyrannis*, the proudest motto that ever blazed on a nation's shield or a warrior's arms."

TO PREVENT SUCH EFFECTS,

our people are now prosecuting this struggle. It is no hasty war of calculation, no contest for a popular kind of property, no barter of precious blood for filthy lucre. Everything involved in manhood, civilization, religion, law, property, country, home is at stake. *We fight not for plunder, spoils, pillage, territorial conquest.* The Government trample by no prince of "bounty or booty" to be drawn in the lottery of this war. We seek to preserve civil freedom, power, equality, firesides, and blood in well shed, when "shed for our family, for our friends, for our kind, for our country, for our God." BURKE said, "A State, resolved to hazard its existence rather than abandon its object, must have an infinite advantage over that which is resolved to yield, rather than carry its resistance beyond a certain point." *It is better to be conquered by any other nation, than by the United States. It is better to be a dependency of any other power than of that.* By the condition of its existence and essential constitution, as now governed, it must be its perpetual scourge to us. As the Spanish invader burned his ships to make retreat impossible, so we cannot afford to take steps backward. Retreat is more dangerous than advance. *Behind us is enforcibility and degradation. Before us is everything enticing to a patriot.*

Our bitter and implacable foes are preparing vigorously for

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Corresponding efforts should be made on our part. Without murmuring, our people should succumb to the laws, which the exigency demands. *Every one capable of bearing arms should be connected with some effective military organization. The utmost energies of the whole population should be taxed to produce food and clothing, and a spirit of cheerfulness and trust in an all-wise and overruling Providence should be cultivated.*

The history of

THE PAST THREE YEARS

has much to animate us to renewed efforts and a firmer and more assured hope. A whole people have given their hearts and bodies to repel the invader, and costly sacrifices have been made on the altar of our country. No similar instance is to be found of such spontaneous uprising and volunteering. Inspired by a holy patriotism, again and again have our battle-soldiers, with the aid of Heaven, defeated the efforts of our foes. It is in no arrogant spirit that we refer to occurrences that have cost us so much blood, and brought sorrow to so many hearts. We may find in all this an earnest of what, with determined and resolute exertion, we can do to avert subjugation and slavery—and we cannot fail to discern in our deliverance from so many and so great perils, the interposition of that Being who will not forsake us in the trials that are to come. Let us, then, looking upon the bones of our loved and honored dead, catch inspiration from their example, and gather a renewed confidence, and a firmer resolve to tread, with unfaltering trust, the path that leads to honor and peace, although it lead through tears and suffering and blood.

WE HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE

but to do our duty. We combat for property, homes, the honor of our wives, the future of our children, the preservation of our fair land from pollution, and to avert a doom which we can read, both in the threats of our enemies and the acts of oppression we have alluded to in this address.

The situation is grave, *but furnishes no just excuse for despondency.* Instead of harsh criticisms on the Government and our Generals; instead of bewailing the failure to accomplish impossibilities, we should rather be grateful, humbly and profoundly, to a benignant Providence, for the results that have rewarded our labors. *Remembering the disproportion in population, in military and naval resources, and the deficiency of skilled labor in the South, our accomplishments have surpassed their counterpart of any people in the annals of the world. There is no just reason for despondency or fear.* Since the outbreak of the war the South has lost the nominal possession of the Mississippi River and fragments of her territory, but Federal occupancy is not conquest. The fires of patriotism still burn unquenchably in the breasts of those who are subject to foreign domination. We yet have in our uninterrupted control a territory which, according to past progress, will require the enemy ten years to overrun.

THE ARMY

is not free from difficulties. *With an enormous debt, the financial convulsion, long postponed, is surely coming. The short crops in the United States and abundant harvests in Europe will hasten what was otherwise inevitable.* Many sagacious persons at the North discover in the usurpations of the Government the certain overthrow of their liberties. A large number revolt from the unjust war waged upon the South, and would gladly bring it to an end. Others look with alarm upon the complete subversion of constitutional freedom by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and feel in their own persons the bitterness of the fanaticism which three years of war have failed to inflict on the South. *Brave and earnest men at the North have spoken out against the usurpations and cruelties daily practiced. The success of these men over the radical and fanatic faction which now rules the North may open the way to peaceful negotiation and a cessation of this bloody and unnatural war.*

IN CONCLUSION,

we exhort our fellow-citizens to be of good cheer, and spare no labor nor sacrifices that may be necessary to enable us to win the campaign upon which we have just entered. We have passed through great trials of affliction, but suffering and humiliation are the schoolmasters that best adapt a people to self-reliance and independence. These disciplinary providences but nerve and develop and solidify our people. *We sing that the supplies and resources of the enemy, which are ample, may be sold to the Government to support the army in the field.* Let all spirit of faction and past party differences be forgotten in the presence of our cruel foe. We should not despond. We should be self-denying. We should labor to extend to the utmost the productive resources of the country. We should economize. The families of soldiers should be cared for and liberally supplied. We entreat from all a generous and hearty cooperation with the Government in all branches of its administration, and with the agents, civil or military, in the performance of their duties. Moral aid has the the "power of the incommunicable," and by united efforts, by an all-comprehending, self-sacrificing patriotism, we can, with the blessing of God, avert the perils which environ us, and achieve for ourselves and children peace and freedom. Hitherto the Lord has interposed providentially to bring us victory, and in His hand there is present power to prevent the great multitude which come against us from casting us out of the possession which He has given us to inherit.

J. L. ORR,
T. J. SEMMES,
A. R. MAXWELL,
Committee on the part of the Senate.
J. W. CLAPP,
J. L. M. CURRY,
JULIAN HARTRIDGE,
JOHN GOODE, Jr.,
W. N. H. SMITH,
Committee of House of Representatives.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The New-York Democratic State Convention, to select Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, met at Tweddle Hall to-day.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. PETER CAGGIN, Secretary of the State Committee, on whose motion,

Mr. A. P. LAWRENCE, of Erie, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Messrs. E. O. FRENCH and J. T. FRENCH Secretaries.

On taking the chair, Mr. LAWRENCE said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the distinguished honor conferred in the selection of myself as your temporary Chairman, allow me to return you my sincere thanks.

After a course of unexampled prosperity, the result of an adherence to those great principles which underlies the best of Governments, and which were incorporated in our Constitution by the Fathers of the country, by a departure from fundamental teachings we find ourselves involved in fratricidal strife.

It becomes us, the representatives of the conservative masses of the Empire State, to put aside all sectional prejudices and animosities, forgetting the best only as it seems to guide our action in the future—to lay everything upon the altar of our common country—and actuated only by pure patriotism, by prudent counsels and wise statesmanship, do what we can to vindicate the supremacy of the Government, defend and maintain the Constitution, and preserve the Union of the States.

By such action we shall best sustain those who have voluntarily gone forth to peril their lives in the defence of our country, and while, by force of arms we crush out armed resistance, we shall, at the same time, restore the nation to honorable peace, and shall have demonstrated the capacity of man for self-government.

Every county in the State is fully represented in the convention.

There are four delegations from New-York and two from Kings County.

On motion, all the contested cases were referred to the following committee:

Matthew T. Bogert, Robert Babcock, A. K. Sylvester, Charles Howlet, John H. Jones, and J. T. Wheelock.

The following were then appointed as a Committee on Permanent Organization:

E. E. Gardener, Tunis G. Bergen, S. L. Mayham, Daniel D. Campbell, L. J. Burden, Levi Benedict, and John Bannerman.

Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention being called to order the Chairman stated that he had been informed that the Committee on Credentials would not be prepared to report until 7 o'clock.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 2:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7:30.

Mr. BRUMLEY, from the Committee on Credentials, reported in favor of admitting the Tunis G. Bergen delegation, and in favor of giving the Tammany, Mozart and McKean delegations an equal representation of six votes.

(The conclusion of the report had not arrived at the time of our going to press.—ED.)

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Further of Gen. Palmer's Advance—The Rebels Driven to Tunnel Hill.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Gen. PALMER skirmished with the enemy all day yesterday, and succeeded in driving him to Tunnel Hill, Georgia.

The Nineteenth Illinois and Eighty-eighth Indiana were actively engaged skirmishing all day. Killed—J. JOHNSON, orderly sergeant Company B, Nineteenth Illinois. Wounded—F. L. ANDREWS, Company G, and PARKS BIGGS, Eighty-eighth Indiana.

On pushing after the rebels to Tunnel Hill, they opened heavily with field pieces. It is supposed they are going to dispute the further passage of our troops, if the attempt is made to push on.

Surprise of a Battalion of Infantry—Capture of our Outpost Pickets.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

On the 22d inst. a battalion of the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, stationed on the Virginia road, five miles east, were surprised at daylight and surrounded by a large force of rebel cavalry, two companies of infantry, Ninety-first Indiana, Second North Carolina were with the command of Colonel DAVIS, the Company (the Ninety-first) in charge of Lieut. WISE, cut and fought their way through with a loss of three killed. Two officers and about 60 of Col. DAVIS' men succeeded in making their escape, but the rest of the command were probably captured, at the same time the rebels attacked our outposts at Powell's Bridge, on Tapwell road, five miles south, consisting of fifty men in charge of Capt. PERKINS, Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, supported by a block-house; but the rebels were repulsed three times, when Col. PERKINS, with his men, were withdrawn, to prevent their being cut off from the Gap.

Col. DAVIS is said to be severely wounded.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Advices From Fort Smith.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

A Fort Smith dispatch says:

"Advices from the Indian country state that the valley on the Canadian River and its tributaries is clear of rebels, and that the upper Seminole country is entirely swept of everything. All rebel supplies for a movement in Arkansas must come by Red River, where the enemy are now concentrated. The rebel Indians are thoroughly disheartened.

Gen. MAHEY was present in the Choctaw Legislature a few days ago, and advised the Indians to return home and raise crops. The Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and other tribes were represented.

The Choctaws urged the establishment of a separate Confederacy, as the rebel confederacy was unable to protect them.

The Creeks are prepared to fly into the Washita Mountains.

Col. PHILLIPS' Brigade had a fight with the rebel Indians and Texans on the middle Boggy River, on the 14th instant, killing forty of them. The enemy was pursued to Fort Arbuckle. Our forces then retired to the Canadian River. Our loss was one.

Fort Smith has been included in the Department of Arkansas, and Gen. THAYER has established his headquarters there.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Wholesale Hanging of Deserters—Advance on Rome, Ga.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 20th, has the following:

"J. S. Brock, William Haddock, C. Huffman, Stephen Jones, A. J. Britton, J. J. Sumerlins, W. H. Doughtry, Lewis Taylor, Lewis Freeman, W. D. Jones, Joseph Brooks, C. B. Cuthrell, were all hanged at Kingston, N. C., on the 16th, and seven were hung on the 13th, for deserting to the enemy and taking up arms on the enemy's side. They all received the ordinance of baptism according to their own dictates."

The Atlanta *Confederate* says that on the 9th inst. 1,025 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire in Wilmington. Loss $700,000.

The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* says that on the 6th inst. the enemy, 400 strong, were at Fortersville, forty-four miles of Rome. Another force is advancing via Weaver's Mills.

The Disaster to the Bohemian.

FURTHER CONCERNING THE VICTIMS.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The following passengers per the steamship *Bohemian* have not yet been heard from:

Jane Schackman and four children, of New-York. Pat. Murphy, Thomas Coonan and daughter, Margaret Lane and infant, Ellen Flaherty, Ann Gorhan, Biddy McDonnell, Biddy Mealy and two children, Hannah Connolly, Mary Cormican and Mary McDonough, of Boston.

Pat. Cooper, Morris Curran, Dennis Smith, Mary and Margaret Nolan, Maria Connolly and Austin and Kate Connolly, of New-York.

The schooner *J. W. Fairfield*, from Biddeford, picked up two miles southwest of Richmond Island, last night, about 12 o'clock, five bodies—a woman, three children and a youth.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 24—6:40 P. M.

Nine bodies have been recovered thus far. Those mentioned at noon were the McDonough family.

To the list of lost may be added: Mary McDonough and three children, for Boston; Hannah Connolly and two children, for New-York; Ellen Flaherty, for Boston.

Of those reported not heard from, the following are safe: Thomas Connovan and child, Ann Gorhan, Biddy Mealey and two children, for Boston.

This leaves seventeen to be heard from.

Twenty-six passengers are known to be lost, and five of the crew. Four mail-bags were found this morning—one for Kingston, one for Montreal, one for Detroit, and one for Chicago. It is reported that seventeen more have been found to-day, which will account for all.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 24—10 P. M.

Divers have been at work on the wreck of the *Bohemian* to-day, but could accomplish nothing, owing to the heavy sea. The hull and deck are whole, but the upper works are going to pieces. The ship lies the same as before. Twenty-three mails were found to-day, supposed to be all, except one bag, for Philadelphia.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Music Hall at 10 A. M., W. W. EATON, Esq., of Hartford, presided. F. M. BROWN and CHARLES H. MYRON, were made Secretaries. The following ticket was placed in nomination: For Governor, OLIVER S. SEYMOUR of Litchfield; Lieutenant-Governor, THOMAS H. BOND of New-Haven; Secretary of State, JAMES H. HOYT; Treasurer, ANDREW L. KINGSBURY; Comptroller, LLOYD BALDWIN.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the National Convention:

First District—William W. Eaton, at large; Alfred E. Burr of Hartford, and Charles F. Sumner of Tolland.

Second District—Charles H. Ingersoll, at large; Nathan A. Baldwin of New-Haven; Isaac Arnold of Middlesex.

Third District—William M. Converse, at large; Frederick L. Allen of New-London; T. S. Burgess of Windham.

Fourth District—George Taylor, at large; William F. Taylor of Fairfield; Roland Hitchcock of Litchfield.

Award of Government Contracts.

Assistant United States Quartermaster, Col. EATON, in this City, reports the award of the following contracts: 1,000 bbls. extra Western flour at $8; 2,000 bbls. Southern Ohio at $8 10; 500 do. do., $7 90; 3,000 bbls. Illinois, $7 90; 1,000 bbls. Southern, $7 90; 1,000 bbls. Illinois, $7 95; 500 bbls. State, $8 05; 200 bbls. Illinois, $7 90; 1,000 bbls. extra Southern Pennsylvania, $8 90; 322 bbls. Springfield, Ohio, $7 90; 1,000 bbls. State, $8; 1,500 bbls. Delaware, $8; 500 Genesee, $7 95; 1,000 bbls. Ohio, $7 90; 500 bbls. Pennsylvania, $8; 3,700 bbls. extra Southern, $8 15; 175 bbls. St. Louis, $8 10; and 500 bbls. Illinois, $8 10; 1,000 bbls. mess beef at $15; 350 do. do., $14 50; 500 do. do., $15 25; 50 do. do., $14 50; 400 do. do., $15; 250 do. do., $15 25; 175 do. do., $15 75; 175 do. do., $15 25; 175 do. do., $15; 500 do. in bbls. do., $15 41½; 475 bbls. do. $14 50; and 500 bbls. extra mess at $15.—150,000 lbs. Rangoon rice at 6c 46, in sacks; 250,000 lbs. do. at 6c 125, in bbls., and 200,000 lbs., in bbls., at 6c 37. 10,000 gallons whisky vinegar at 21¼c., 10,000 do. do. at 22½c. 2,750 bushels split peas at $1 75. 50,000 lbs. hominy at $3 60; 50,000 lbs. at $3 75; 50,000 lbs. at $3 75; 50,000 lbs. at $3 75.

Evening Exchange.

$16,000 Amer. Gold	132⅞	100 Ga. & Tol. R.	110
100 N. Y. Cen.	96	100 Rock Island	121
600 do.	126⅛	100 do.	126⅛
700 Erie Railroad	117	400 do.	120⅞
200 do.	117	100 Rud. R. R.	121
200 do.	117⅛	100 do.	122
200 do.	117⅞	100 do.	121⅞
1000 do.	118	500 Galena	117
1000 do.	117⅞	100 do.	117
100 do.	117⅞	100 do.	117⅛
100 do.	117⅞	100 do.	117⅛
1500 do.	117⅞	500 Fort Wayne	90
100 Erie R. Pf.	78⅞	100 do.	88
100 do.	80	100 do.	88
1500 Harlem R.	120	200 do.	88
500 do.	120⅛	200 Fr du Chien	67
100 do.	120⅛	100 do.	67⅛
300 Reading R.	130	400 Comb. Coal	60
200 do.	130⅛	400 do.	60⅛
200 do.	130⅞	200 do.	60
400 do.	130	200 do.	59
500 Mich. So. R.	87	100 Canton Co.	40⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R.	128⅛	200 do.	40⅞
600 Pittsburgh	116⅞	200 Quick. Min. Co.	60⅞
200 do.	116	200 do.	60⅞
200 do.	116	1100 do.	60
100 do.	116⅛		

(Advertisement.)

WHAT DOCTORS, MINISTERS AND PROFESSORS THINK OF THEM.—"I have never changed my mind respecting Brown's Bronchial Troches from the first, excepting to think better of them which I began thinking well of.—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York.* "The Troches are a staff of life to me."—*Prof. Edward North, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.* "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."—*Dr. G. P. Bigelow, Boston.* "I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.*

(Advertisement.)

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, of this week, contains graphic and accurate views of the Burning of the Tycoon's Palace at Yeddo; Brooklyn Sanitary Fair; New-England Kitchen and Refreshment Saloon; Capturing a Blockade Runner; Lincoln's Shoes; Orgies in a Broadway Concert Saloon; Democratic Non-Intervention; Results of the Car Crowding Nuisance, with other startling and humorous incidents. Valuable and entertaining literary matter. Fashions, by Mme. Demorest, with a superb variety of new head braid work, &c. Do not fail to secure this valuable number. Price 3 cents.

Sold everywhere. Now ready.

(Advertisement.)

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HERE TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your best friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

A graphic caricature of the Presidential political robbers and wire-pullers measuring Lincoln's shoes, including Bennett, Hudson, Raymond, Greeley, Wood, Seward, Brooks, Sumner, Forney and Miss Anna Dickinson, in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News*, with many other graphic and humorous incidents. Now ready.

(Advertisement.)

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Extraordinary success of this live and graphically illustrated paper. Large edition printed to-day, yet the demand, notwithstanding the usual first edition has been doubled within a few weeks. Do not fail to see this week's number.

(Advertisement.)

"Do not fail to bring *Demorest's Illustrated News* when you come home," will soon be the universal request of every father and husband, as they leave their home on Thursday mornings. Your family cannot do without this splendid weekly.

(Advertisement.)

The person who left an order at No. 252 Broadway, written with a red pencil upon a card, for a Burglar Alarm Telegraph, will please send another, as the same or number, or both, were wrong in the first.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 658 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 24—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Mr. Hamilton and wife, Miss Mary Harrington, Mrs. Henry L. Smith, Mrs. Anderson, Miss E. Gill, Miss Felix, Miss Tugman, Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Hannah Kipp, Mrs. Eliza Shaw and child, Capt. G. H. Wilson, Mr. Livingston, John Hurst, Master Alfred Hurst, Mr. Gronlund, Mr. Sarpolin, Mr. Tessa Stanbury, Mr. Backett, G. W. Lloyd, R. Johnson, E. Manis, Edwin Edwards, J. Shaw, M. Jull, John Ross, Wm. Power, Dr. T. H. Whitney, Mr. Brown, Mr. Howard, Mai. T. E. Pangborn, Robt. Manwether, G. H. Spencer, Wm. Goodman, M. A. Dietz, Geo. D. Happy, G. H. Fleming, Mrs. Salsbury, Mr. Stone, Alex. Gordon, J. G. Webster, James Whitehead, Mr. Abrams, James Hicknell, Otto Knapp, James Bowker, Edwin P. Tuing, R. Buckingham, Mr. Jourdouel, and 372 in the steerage.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Rees and son, Mrs. Abbott and 2 children, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Stuber, Mrs. Hosbra, Miss Mullen, T. W. Newton, A. F. Jowen, N. W. S. Watkins, Surgeon Hosier, Lieut. Shattuck, Lieut. Ford, W. I. Leade, U. S. N. Surgeon O. S. Mann, A. R. Rosston, Surgeon Bailey, wife and daughter, Mrs. Monich and son, Mrs. Rice, G. H. Rice, H. S. W., Mrs. Hiram, Capt. Dewhurst, Lieut. Bates, Capt. J. J. Langdon, Lieut. Ashpole, D. Foster, Lieut. McGuire, Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Putman, Capt. Thurber, Mrs. Morrison, F. B. Simon, and 50 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 5 47 | Moon rises 6 53
Sandy Hook. 9 10 | Gov. Island. 9 50 | Hell Gate.. 11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans Feb. 14, via Key West 20th, with passengers and 540 bales cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. Rochelle, of Co. G, 15th Maine, died, and on the 23d, J. Bradley, of Brooklyn, died. Feb. 14, at 5 P. M., at Pass l'Outre, passed tugs Chief, of Boston, bound up; Feb. 21, 80 miles north of Cape Florida, passed brig Arabella, of New-York, bound N.; 24th, lat. 37 10, lon. 67 12, signalized brig Thomas, from Boston.

Steamship Celia, (Br.,) Billings, London Jan. 20, and Havre Feb. 2, with mdse. and 46 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. In lat. 47, lon. 37 20, passed a large quantity of deals and the deck-house of a vessel. Feb. 21, lat. 43 45, lon. 60 40, passed a steamer with a red funnel, steering to the eastward. Feb. 22, lat. 39 30, lon. 69 30, passed Am. ship Dreadnought, with a temporary rudder.

Steamship City of London, Pettit, Liverpool Feb. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 372 passengers to J. G. Dale. Had strong head gales the whole passage. Feb. 16, off the Bell Buoy, passed ship American Union, bound in. 12th, lat. 51 16, lon. 12 21, saw ship Lucy, for Portland; 22d, lat. 46 54, lon. 53 11, passed steamship City of Washington, hence; same day, at 11 A. M., passed Victory, Beardsley, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool Feb. 5, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 136 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool Feb. 3, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 200 passengers to E. Cunard. 9th, at 4 P. M., passed ship Albion, for New-York.

Ship Melbourne, (of Leith,) Cameron, Manila Oct. 22, with mdse. etc., to Young & Co. Feb. 21, lat. 39 02, lon. 71 06, saw Nantucket light-ship making for Vineyard Sound.

Ship Victory, Burdsley, Liverpool Dec. 26, with mdse. and 230 passengers to Daniel Ogden. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Is now 14 days out, for 11 ds.; lost sails, shifted cargo, etc. Jan. 24, Thos. O'Brien, of Surry, Eng., died.

Ship Belvidere, of Boston, Jackson, Manila Oct. 12, with hemp, sugar, &c., to Crocker, Wood & Co. 23d inst., lat. 39 18, lon. 73 41, spoke brig Napier, from Vera Cruz for New-York, with loss of sails.

Ship Sina Dockum, (Hol.,) Jaski, Trieste 66 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Orlando, Simmons, Manila Jan. 1, passed Gibraltar 18th, with fruit, etc., to Miller & Houghton. When passing Gibraltar, was fired at from the fort, although our colors were set at the time, the shot falling short about 300 yards. The bark Winona, Pickett, for New-York, sld. Dec. 30, and was in co. for 4 ds. in the Mediterranean; the bark John Smith, for Boston, sld. 31st. The Orlando had very heavy weather in the Gulf.

Bark International, Small, Curacoa 24 inst., with hides, &c., to master. Experienced a succession of gales in the Gulf Stream, from the 16th to the 20th inst., from S. W. to N., since which time have had light westerly winds and light weather. Sailed in company with brig Henry H. Hine, Dart, for Buenos Ayres, and bark for New-York. Danish brig A. B. Paterson, Knight, sailed a few days previously for Cienfuegos.

Bark Wm. H. Wall, Lawry, Key West 11 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown. Had heavy weather off Hatteras; split mainsail, sprung, sprayrails, etc.

Bark Carrie Davis, (Br.,) Buck, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to J. F. & A. F. Mayer.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhoades, Trinidad 20 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Potentiat, (of Liverpool,) Jones, London 28 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Had heavy head winds the last two weeks.

Bark D. Colden Murray, Johnson, New-Orleans 18 ds., with molasses, etc., to D. Colden Murray. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Wilhelmine, (of Turks Island,) McEwen, Mirogoane 16th inst., with cotton and logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Bark Telegraph, (Fr.,) Barnard, Marseilles Jan. 9, passed Gibraltar Jan. 12, with mdse. to D. St. Amant.

Bark Traveler, (Br.,) Randle, St. Pancras Jan. 3, and St. Thomas Feb. 5, with coffee to E. Phipps & Co.

Bark Paul Gottlob, (Mecklen.,) Sager, Cienfuegos Jan. 5, with hides, etc., to Ricardo & Thalmann.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Ward, Trinidad, Fort Spain, 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven. Had heavy weather; split sails, etc. Left Pa. tenzie.

Brig Penguin, (of Bermuda